

UPI-68

HARRIMAN

MOSCOW -- FORMER AMBASSADOR W. AVERALL HARRIMAN SAID TODAY HE SEES OPPORTUNITIES FOR U.S.-SOVIET AGREEMENT IN SEVERAL VITAL CRISIS AREAS, BASED PARTLY ON HIS CONVICTION THAT SOVIETS WANT AN END TO THE FIGHTING IN VIETNAM AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

"THERE IS NO CHANCE OF A COMPLETE DETENTE, BUT THERE ARE CHANCES FOR PROGRESS IN DIFFERENT AREAS," SUCH AS THE MIDDLE EAST, VIETNAM, BERLIN AND THE STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS, HARRIMAN SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

THE 70-YEAR-OLD FORMER AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW AND U.S. NEGOTIATOR AT THE PARIS PEACE TALKS, IS IN MOSCOW ON A PRIVATE VISIT.

HARRIMAN ARRIVED IN MOSCOW SUNDAY AND PLANS TO ACT AS INTERPRETER AND LIAISON TO SEN. EDMUND S. MUSKIE WHEN THE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR VISITS MOSCOW MONDAY WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS.

1/13--NB1643A

C. Benton
Fuller
File
3/11

62-60094-A

NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 21 1971

740
53 JAN 21 1971

Washington Capital New Service

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Harriman: Old Hand in Moscow

By Drew Pearson

The United States diplomat who sits down with Russian and British delegates to negotiate a test ban agreement has had more experience with Stalin, Khrushchev, and the Russian people than almost any other American. He also has run the gamut of many jobs in the U. S. A., from governor to cabinet member.



Pearson

Averell Harriman was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and critics used to say that otherwise he might have had difficulty feeding himself. The first part of his life was devoted to polo ponies and Long Island society—the second part to public service. He and Nikita Khrushchev are about as opposite numbers as you could find any place in the capitalist-Communist world. One is rotund and roly-poly. The other tall and lean. One is the son of a Ukrainian coal miner who left school at the age of 10 to help his father in the mines. The other is a graduate of Groton and Yale, and inherited from his father a sizable chunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, part of the Illinois Central, and part of the Western Union Telegraph Co.

But for some strange reason the two like each other. Khrushchev once told me: "I found Ambassador Harriman a reasonable man. He and I once joked about his becoming my economic adviser. 'What kind of a job could you do for us?' I asked him.

"How much would you pay me? Would you give a dacha?" Harriman asked, referring to the Russian country house. "If so, I'll take this one."

"O.K., it's yours," I said. "Let's sign a contract."

"I'm still waiting for him to come to work," said Khrushchev.

This good-natured camaraderie between two tough representatives of two directly opposite political systems exists despite some clashes in the past.

Reverses Himself

Of all the Americans who had business with the Russians before the war, Harriman was in the lead—and with unfortunate results. One of his companies had purchased the manganese deposits of the Caucasus. The Soviets canceled, with a long wrangle ensuing and no love lost on either side.

Harriman also owned 35 percent of the Silesian-American Corp. in Poland, which controlled a large share of the world's zinc and was also seized by the Russians.

Despite these clashes, Harriman was sent to Russia as a war-time ambassador and proceeded to nag and goad Washington into speeding up the supply line to the Red Army which helped turn the tide of battle at Stalingrad, and eventually the war. Regardless of past differences, Harriman knew that the key to victory was the Red Army.

After the war, however, Harriman turned sour. He came back to the new Truman Administration after the death of FDR to caution Truman against further cooperation. At that time, President Truman faced two schools of advisers—

one was led by Harriman, who believed in the straight-arm for Russia; the other by Henry Morgenthau, then Secretary of the Treasury, who believed that the peace of the world depended on cooperation between the world's two most powerful nations.

Gradually, Harriman has come around to the point of view which he once opposed. He has made the transition partly because of changes inside the Soviet, the more liberal policies of Khrushchev, and partly because Harriman himself has changed.

Harriman is a slow starter. He did not get into public life until he was well over 40, and then he was extremely reticent. He dabbled diffidently in the NRA in the early days of the New Deal, became a friend of Harry Hopkins, accompanied FDR on the famed mid-Atlantic battleship meeting with Winston Churchill, later became Ambassador to England, then to Russia.

A Youthful 71

It was as Secretary of Commerce under Truman that Harriman really began to develop. He showed great courage in combating McCarthyism, and considerable executive ability. He also served as ambassador for the Marshall Plan in Paris, later came back to run for governor of New York.

Close friends say that Averell's chief handicap in those years was his ambition to run for President. This colored his thinking, sometimes made him too cautious. He worried too much about political reactions. But as he approached 65, Averell gave up all idea of running; and since then he has reached his prime. A slow

62-60074-A
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 17 1963

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 Date _____

JUL 15 1963

File 8
RCA

starter in age as well as politics, Averell looks ten years younger than he is at 71.

In the first days of the New Frontier, John F. Kennedy didn't quite know what to do with Harriman. Here was a very young President, with an elder statesman who had been Governor of New York, a member of the Cabinet, and held about every job in the book. Mr. Kennedy wanted younger men, men he knew well. So he shunted Harriman off with the difficult job of settling Laos.

Privately, Harriman wasn't happy. But no one ever knew it, least of all Mr. Kennedy. And as time passed, the President got to know him, liked him, gained confidence in him. They may differ, but they have respect for each other, just as he and Khrushchev differ but have respect for each other.

In Moscow, Harriman can look back on a long vista of years and experiences that have told him that now is probably the last chance we will get to negotiate a test-ban agreement. If this chance is lost, the poisoning of the earth's atmosphere will continue, the Red Chinese will get their own atomic bomb, and World War III may be inevitable.

© 1963, Dell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1963

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☐
 Gale ☐
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

UPI-150

(HARRIMAN)

WASHINGTON--W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND AN OFFICIAL IN DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE THE NEW DEAL, TODAY WAS SWORN INTO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NUMBER THREE POSITION, UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

IN A CEREMONY ATTENDED BY ATTY. GEN. ROBERT KENNEDY AND OTHER DIGNITARIES, THE 71-YEAR-OLD HARRIMAN TOOK HIS OATH OF OFFICE WITH THE WISECRACK THAT HE HAS BEEN HAVING "VERY GREAT DIFFICULTY KEEPING A JOB VERY LONG."

HE HAS ALREADY HELD TWO TOP POSTS IN THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR THE FAR EAST.

HARRIMAN, WHO SUCCEEDS GEORGE C. MCGHEE, NAMED AMBASSADOR TO WEST GERMANY, HAD ONE OBSERVATION TO MAKE ON THE WORLD SCENE.

"THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND," HE SAID, "WHAT TREND THE WORLD IS TAKING. THE IDEA THAT EVERYTHING IS GOING BADLY IS A LOT OF NONSENSE. PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS RIGHT WHEN HE SAID THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IS GROWING STRONGER AND THE FORCES THAT OPPOSE IT ARE GROWING WEAKER."

BUT HARRIMAN SAID "WE HAVE TO KEEP WORKING AT IT" BECAUSE THERE ARE STILL "A LOT OF ACTIVE PEOPLE" TRYING TO CREATE A

~~DIFFERENT~~

APR 15 1963
103

162-60094-A
NOT RECORDED
149 APR 11 1963

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UPI-151
ADD

DIFFERENT WORLD.
4/8-N502PES

APR 8 11 00 AM '63

Tolson ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Parsons ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Callahan ✓
 Conrad ✓
 DeLoach ✓
 Malone ✓
 McGuire ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Trotter ✓
 Evans ✓
 W.C. Sullivan ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Ingram ✓
 Gandy ✓

Declassified by
 INT. SEC.

Lifted Encl. 5-1
 Encl. 5-1

filed/hnt

UPI-71

(HARRIMAN)

WASHINGTON--W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S CHOICE FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR AT LARGE, TOLD SENATORS TODAY HE BELIEVES THAT SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV "WANTS TO AVOID A MAJOR CONFLICT."

HARRIMAN SAID HIS RECENT CONVERSATIONS WITH KHRUSHCHEV CONVINCED HIM THAT THE RUSSIAN LEADER KNOWS THE SOVIET UNION "WOULD BE DEVASTATED BY A MAJOR CONFLICT AND DOES NOT WANT TO SEE THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION DESTROYED."

HOWEVER, HARRIMAN TOLD THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY REMAIN THE SAME--"TO FURTHER PUSH COMMUNISM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD." THE FORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR TESTIFIED AT A COMMITTEE HEARING ON HIS NOMINATION.

HARRIMAN SAID HE ALSO FELT THAT KHRUSHCHEV "BELIEVES THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF SOME AGREEMENT ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL WITH NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS." KHRUSHCHEV, HE SAID, "DOES NOT WANT TO SEE A NUCLEAR WAR."

1/31--JR1130AES

239
59 FEB 15 1961

62-60094-A
NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 13 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE.

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Trotter _____
 Evans _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

UPI -76

ADD 1 HARRIMAN, WASHINGTON (UPI-71)

THE WITNESS, A VETERAN OF MANY OF THE NATION'S HIGHEST POSITIONS, WAS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH BY SEN. GEORGE D. AIKEN, R-VT., ON WHETHER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD PULL THEIR PUNCHES IN CRITICIZING THE SOVIET UNION IN LIGHT OF THE APPARENT THAW IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS.

HARRIMAN CAUTIOUSLY AVOIDED SAYING WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO BUT SAID "I DO NOT THINK THE POLICY OF CALLING NAMES IS A USEFUL ONE." HE SAID "WE WILL INCREASE OUR RESPECT IN THE WORLD IF WE STICK TO FACTS AND REALITIES AND NOT GO OUT OF THE WAY TO CALL NAMES."

THE NOMINEE SAID "THERE IS A NEED TO TELL THE PEOPLE CLEARLY AND PLAINLY THE DANGERS" OF THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION BUT "THERE IS NO REASON FOR NAME CALLING."

AIKEN ASKED IF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA MIGHT BE BETTER IMPROVED "IF WE REFRAIN FROM OFFENSIVE ACTS" TOWARD THE SOVIETS.

HARRIMAN AID "YOU WOULD HAVE TO GO INTO MORE DETAIL AS TO WHAT YOU REFER." HOWEVER, HE SAID, "WE WILL COMMAND THE RESPECT OF THE FREE WORLD MORE IF WE DEAL WITH THE CONFLICT IN SOBER, SERIOUS TERMS AND NOT INVECTIVE."

HE SAID HE FELT THAT KHRUSHCHEV, BESIDES HAVING A "DESIRE TO COME TO SOME AGREEMENT ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMS," WANTS TO "IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE" AND ALSO HAVE GREATER PRODUCTION OF MATERIAL THINGS.

HARRIMAN SAID HE PLANNED TO HAVE NO STAFF IN HIS NEW POST, ONLY A SECRETARY, AND WOULD SERVE UNDER THE SECRETARY OF STATE. HOWEVER, HE SAID, "I WILL ALSO UNDERTAKE TASKS FOR THE PRESIDENT."

THE WEALTHY FINANCIER SAID HE KNEW OF NO HOLDINGS THAT WOULD CRATE A CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN HIS NEW JOB AND HOPED ONLY TO "MAKE A SMALL CONTRIBUTION" TO IMPROVED WORLD RELATIONS.

ASKED BY AIKEN IF HE FELT "THE TIME HAS COME TO ADOPT A SOFTER ATTITUDE" TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION, HARRIMAN SAID "I DON'T RECOGNIZE THIS WORD 'SOFT' OR 'HARD'...I SAID IN 1945" UPON RETURNING FROM RUSSIA "THAT THE POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE KREMLIN ARE IRRECONCILABLE WITH OURS BUT WE HAVE TO FIND A WAY TO LIVE ON THE SAME SMALL PLANET."

AIKEN ALSO ASKED IF HARRIMAN FELT IT WERE TIME TO STOP "RADIO AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS WHICH ARE CRITICAL OF THE SOVIET UNION."

HARRIMAN SAID HE WAS NOT FAMILIAR WITH SUCH PROGRAMS BUT REALIZED THAT "MANY FREE PEOPLE THINK WE WOULD START A WAR...AN UNFORTUNATE IMPRESSION."

1/31--GE&JR1152AES

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Trotter _____
Evans _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

UPI-92

ADD 2 HARRIMAN, WASHINGTON

HARRIMAN DESCRIBED KHRUSHCHEV AS "A TOUGH TRADER" BUT SAID THIS SHOULDN'T DISCOURAGE ANY ATTEMPTS BY U.S. DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATORS TO FIND A COMMON GROUND FOR AGREEMENTS ON NUCLEAR TEST CONTROL AND ARMS LIMITATION.

"WE SHOULD NEGOTIATE AS LONG AS THEY ARE WILLING TO TALK," HE SAID. "THE WHOLE WORLD WANTS US TO FIND A WAY."

LATER, SEN. FRANK J. LAUSCHE, D-OHIO, ALSO QUIZZED HARRIMAN ABOUT HIS COMMENTS AGAINST ENGAGING IN NAME-CALLING WITH THE RUSSIANS.

"JUST BECAUSE THE SOVIETS RATTLE SABRES, IT DOESN'T MEAN WE HAVE TO," HARRIMAN SAID.

HE SAID AMERICA WOULD MUSTER MUCH GREATER WORLD OPINION TO ITS SIDE IF "WE QUIT SAYING HOW MUCH WE'RE AGAINST COMMUNISM, BUT HOW MUCH WE'RE FOR FREEDOM AND HUMAN DIGNITY."

AS A MATTER OF FACT, HE TOLD THE SENATORS, "IN THE WHOLE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE, WE'VE HARDLY PUT A TEAM ON THE FIELD."

HARRIMAN SAID ALSO THAT THE NAME-CALLING HAS SOMETIMES "GONE BEYOND THE REALITIES OF THE FACTS" AND IT WOULD BE BETTER "TO STICK TO THE TRUTH."

1/31--JR&GE1232P

Harriman Dashes Hope Of Soviet Dissension

Ex-Ambassador Says Khrushchev
Is Allowing More Freedom in USSR

There is no basic dissatisfaction with the Communist regime among the Soviet peoples, former New York Gov. Averell Harriman said today.

He spoke before a National Press Club luncheon devoted mainly to his recent visit to Russia and talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

There are "a lot a gripes" among the Soviet peoples, especially about housing, but the standard of living is vastly better than in January, 1946, the former Ambassador to Russia said.

"The one area of Achilles heel in the Soviet Union that I saw," Gov. Harriman said, was in the increased freedom Premier Khrushchev allows.

"Freedom demands freedom," Mr. Harriman declared, and although there are many restrictions the Soviet society has less to fear than in the days under Josef Stalin.

No Relaxation Seen

Mr. Harriman also demanded that Americans quit expecting a relaxation of tensions between East and West.

"Anyone in America who thinks we are going to have a relaxation of tension just doesn't understand the Communist movement," Mr. Harriman declared.

The former Governor made these other points about the Soviet Union:

1. He sees no possibility of a split between the Soviet Union and Red China and advises against basing American policies on its happening.

2. There is a no labor shortage in Russia for carrying out the programs in which Mr. Khrushchev is interested.

3. The Soviet people themselves are interested in their own problems, Mr. Harriman reported, but the ruling circles are still more eager to expand communism throughout the world.

Area of Hope

The one area of hope, Gov. Harriman said, is the relaxation of tensions within the Soviet Union. "The knock on the door

See HARRIMAN, Page A-6

HARRIMAN

Continued From First Page
at midnight," he observed, "is gone."

How many people are being "put away for political purposes, Gov. Harriman said, "I don't know, but this sort of thing wasn't very evident" during his visit.

Gov. Harriman, in one of his few comments on American politics, said he is "utterly convinced" Vice President Nixon will be the next Republican nominee for President. He indicated he does not give Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who defeated him for New York governor, much chance at next year's Republican national convention.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____

Date JUL 22 1959

NOT RECORDED

149 JUL 27 1959

50 JUL 23 1959

Harriman, on Return, Asks Summit Conference Here

By RUSSELL PORTER

W. Averell Harriman urged yesterday that a summit conference be held in New York. The former Governor of New York and wartime Ambassador to the Soviet Union returned from a Moscow visit and a "tough" interview in which Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev threatened war over Berlin.

Mr. Harriman said at the airport and later at his home that a conference here would help avert war. Neither Mr. Khrushchev nor the Soviet people want war, he asserted.

However, he went on, the danger is that the Premier is a "proud, arrogant and emotional" type who believes United States workers do not support their government and is a man of "great drive" who might "overplay his hand" if not shown otherwise.

To Show U. S. Vigor

If Mr. Khrushchev came here, he could see for himself that the American people, including the workers, are solidly behind their government on major issues involving war and peace, Mr. Harriman asserted.

He also said the Premier could learn that the strength and vigor of the American people contradicted his theory that the United States was doomed to "go down the drain" like other capitalist countries.

Mr. Harriman said the Premier could be shown first-hand that it would be better to work with the United States than against it.

Referring to Mr. Khrushchev's threats, Mr. Harriman advised the public not to take some of his "more flamboyant" statements too seriously. He said the Premier was not nearly so "ruthless" or so "cold and calculating" as Stalin.

According to Mr. Harriman, Mr. Khrushchev can voice a threat in one breath and a joke in another. In the Moscow interview, Mr. Harriman related, when he said the Premier's

threats were not conducive to peace, Mr. Khrushchev backed away and turned to other subjects in a "relaxed" manner.

Mr. Harriman said a summit conference should be held regardless of what happened at the foreign ministers' talks in Geneva. He said Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was only Premier Khrushchev's "mouthpiece" and would be dismissed if he did not say what he was told to say.

The Premier made this statement to him in Mr. Gromyko's presence, according to Mr. Harriman, who added that Mr. Gromyko then "looked glummer than ever."

Mr. Harriman proposed a series of summit talks not only on Berlin but on disarmament and other problems. He expressed confidence that Mr. Khrushchev really wanted a measure of disarmament because the arms program was a heavy burden on the Soviet economy.

Mr. Harriman will go to Washington today. He said he had appointments with Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, but not with President Eisenhower.

According to Mr. Harriman, he has had no social contacts with the President for some time, though they used to be close friends.

"If he wants to see me he knows my address," Mr. Harriman said.

*file 5/10/59
Br...
yw*

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. ALY TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATED 10 JUL 1959

PAGE 1

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: CHARLES MERZ

RE: ~~VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES~~
IS-R

BUFILE 105-

2/10/59

162-60094-A
NOT RECORDED
149 JUL 17 1959

60 JUL 20 1959

Comment on U. S. Dealings With the Soviet Union



The New York Times (by Neal Boenzli)
Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman talking
to reporters in garden of his home here.

Associated Press Wirephoto
Secretary of State, Herter at news confer-
ence he held yesterday in Washington.

Central Research Section

Harriman Tells Nixon
Red Sees His Victory

By the Associated Press

Vice President Nixon learned from W. Averell Harriman today that Soviet Premier Khrushchev "regards Mr. Nixon as the next President of the United States."

Mr. Harriman, recently returned from a visit to Moscow and an interview with Mr. Khrushchev, chatted with Mr. Nixon in the Vice President's Capitol office.

On leaving, Mr. Harriman told newsmen about his talk with Mr. Nixon and his report on Mr. Khrushchev's comments.

"I told Premier Khrushchev that I thought the next President would be a Democrat," Mr. Harriman added with a smile.

Mr. Harriman, former Ambassador to Russia, was defeated for re-election as Governor of New York last year by Nelson Rockefeller, who is expected to be Mr. Nixon's chief opponent for the G. O. P. nomination next year.

Nixon's Moscow Trip

Mr. Nixon will fly to Moscow July 22 to open a United States exhibit there and visit with Soviet leaders.

Mr. Harriman said he told the Vice President that this trip is "of great importance and his talks with Soviet officials will give them a chance to know American views better."

Premier Khrushchev is anxious to visit the United States, Mr. Harriman said, adding:

"I think it would be a splendid idea. He then could see first-hand the strength and vitality of this country. Communist leaders think the workers here have no influence. He would see differently."

Asked whether Mr. Khrushchev wants war, Mr. Harriman replied:

"Neither he nor the Russian people want war... the difficulty is that there may be a miscalculation... there should be more exchange between the two nations."

Propaganda Visit?

A newsmen asked if Premier Khrushchev would not attempt to use a visit here for propaganda purposes.

"No Russian is going to come over here and change the view of the American people," Mr. Harriman shot back, adding that the question, if sincere, indicated a fear of weakness here.

Mr. Harriman said that Mr. Nixon will find that "the Russian people are very friendly and want peace."

Before Mr. Harriman went to Russia, Mr. Nixon asked him to give an informal report when he returned.

Mr. Harriman was to talk with Secretary of State Herbert after this afternoon before a closed-door meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

file
5/
pmh

5-1

Ken

Joe
7/10/59
pmh

Brannigan

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star A-5 _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 7/10/59 _____

Final

162-60041-A
NOT RECORDED
149 JUL 15 1959

67 JUL 17 1959

HARRIMAN IN RUSSIA

Khrushchev Positive
Reds Will Pass U. S.By W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
North American Newspaper Alliance

PARIS.—At the end of my long trip through the Soviet Union covering some 17,000 miles, I have had two extensive discussions with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. He revealed with unmistakable clarity his complete confidence that the Soviet Union can within relatively a few years gain supremacy over the United States.

"We will demonstrate," he said to me, "the advantages of our system and set an example to other countries which they will follow."

The grounds for Mr. Khrushchev's confidence, he made clear to me, are threefold. First, he has supreme faith in Marxism. Communism, he believes, is a higher form of human organization and eventually capitalism must cede to it. Second, he is certain that the Soviet economy will make long strides in catching up with us, especially in heavy industry, during the current seven-year plan. Third, he is deeply ignorant of the facts of American life and its potentialities.

Stalin's Labors

Stalin, he acknowledged, had laid the foundations for the rapid progress now being made in the Soviet Union. However, not until his death was it possible to take the initiative and release the energies essential to that progress.

"In Stalin's latter days," Mr. Khrushchev told me, "he became overbearing and distrustful of his colleagues. He would not let us do the work he was no longer capable of. He did not always use his great authority for proper purposes. It was very difficult for us."

I suggested that we had had similar difficulties with Stalin in foreign affairs and Mr. Khrushchev readily agreed. In fact, in international affairs, Mr. Khrushchev said repeatedly, "Stalin was not blameless." I went on to point out that Mr. Khrushchev had recently stated publicly that I had made a number of anti-Soviet speeches and I suggested that he had made even more anti-American ones. To this he also agreed.

In this article, W. Averell Harriman tells of his discussions with Soviet Premier Khrushchev on his recent trip to Russia. This report by Mr. Harriman, ex-Ambassador to Russia and Great Britain and formerly Governor of New York, originally was scheduled to appear Monday.

Stalin's Last Days

I asked who Stalin had chosen to succeed him. Mr. Khrushchev replied a little sourly: "He never selected any one. He thought he would live forever." Then he revealed, for what I understand is the first time, his story of Stalin's last days.

"One Saturday in March of 1953," he said, "we all went as usual to Stalin's dacha for dinner. He was in fine spirits and we had a good time. Then we went home. Next day we waited for the telephone call Stalin usually put through to us on Sundays but it never came. On Monday evening the head of his bodyguard called us to say Stalin was unwell."

"Beria, Bulganin, Malenkov and myself hurried out to his dacha and found him unconscious. A blood clot had paralyzed an arm, a leg and his tongue. We stayed with him for three days, but he remained unconscious. Then for a moment he came out of his coma and tried to joke with us. Pointing to a painting over his bed of a baby lamb being fed with a spoon by a little girl, he indicated by gesture that now he was as helpless as the lamb."

"A few minutes later he died. I wept. After all, we were all his pupils and deeply indebted to him. Like Peter the Great, he fought barbarism with barbarism, but he was a great man."

Is Driving Power

Mr. Khrushchev left no doubt in my mind that he is the driving power behind both the industrial and agricultural expansion which is taking place wherever I have been in the Soviet Union. At the end of the war Stalin had told me of his plans for industrial expansion including 60 million tons of steel a year. Then Soviet production had been reduced to 12 million tons and I thought this goal could not be reached for many decades.

But already, only 14 years later, it is 55 million tons and in Karaganda alone I had seen another 3.2-million-ton plant coming into operation. In Northern Kazakhstan I had watched Soviet engineers uncovering iron mines with a total annual capacity of 80 million tons. But Mr. Khrushchev told me, the Soviet Union is presently exploiting only half its potential.

I asked whether he had the manpower to carry out his ambitious program. "We have plenty of labor," he replied, adding, however, that much of it is at present tied down by unproductive practices in agriculture. "Some of our collective farms," he admitted, "are using two and even three times more workers than they should. We shall take them away when we need them to work in industry," he said. "I had no doubt that he had the power to do so."

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
DeLoach ☒
McGuire ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Brought

File

62-60094-A

NOT RECORDED

JUL 9 1959

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star *A-3* _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

JUL 3 1959

30 JUL 9 1959

Earlier he had admitted to me that his word is law in the Soviet Union.

Confident On Food

He was equally confident that the Soviet food problem was being solved. I had myself seen the virgin lands which he is plowing up and sowing to grain. I pointed out that even some Soviet scientists were afraid that plowing up the steppe would create another dust bowl.

"Despite two severe droughts," he replied, "the project has already paid for itself and we have made a profit of nearly \$2 billion. Besides the area is producing the cheapest grain in the entire country."

"The skeptics are already blushing for shame," he added.

Nor is the power to electrify the farms and drive his industry worrying him. From the Volga River to deep in Siberia I had seen huge hydroelectric plants rising. New coal and gas deposits, he told me, had opened the possibility of much cheaper thermal power stations which he now proposes to build. "By 1970," he said, "we shall be within 70 per cent. of America's 1957 power output."

With his great plans to "catch up with America," I asked him if he was not underestimating the United States' capacity to expand. His economists had told me they calculated American economic growth at only 2 per cent, which is hardly more than its population increase.

If this was the best information he was getting, I suggested he fire his economists and hire someone who knew the American economy better and could report more accurately what was taking place there free of dogmatic prejudices. Far from the stagnation which his economists predicted, I told him, the American system was in "its most creative period."

Backed by Mikoyan

First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan had now joined the discussion and together he and Mr. Khrushchev stubbornly supported their economists' findings. Though the American democratic system was still far from its end, Mr. Khrushchev said, it was inevitably heading in that direction. He charged that American prosperity was due largely to profits made during both world wars.

But when I explained the absurdity of such statements, it seemed to make little impression on him. "You have become so rich," he said, "that until now you have been able to bribe, or buy off your workers with high pay and living standards." But, he added, "one day they, too, will overthrow your capitalist system."

As he described the inevitable triumph of communism, Mr. Khrushchev talked forcefully, leaning forward and wagging his forefinger under my chin. His small, piercing eyes peered intently at me and his round cheeks were flushed with emotion. As he grew more intense, he spoke with a marked Ukrainian accent just as Stalin had spoken with a Georgian one. "In five to seven years," he said, "we will be stronger than you. We developed the hydrogen bomb before you. We have intercontinental missiles and our rockets carry warheads many times larger than yours."

War Possibility

I interrupted to tell him that this sort of talk hardly allayed American fears of Soviet aggressive intentions. He replied that Americans had misunderstood Communist doctrine on the possibility of war. Earlier doctrine, he explained, had defined imperialistic war as inevitable. However, he continued, the 20th Communist Party Congress had revised the dogma and declared such wars to be avoidable, though not impossible. Furthermore, he added, the 21st Party Congress had confirmed this view. Thus war is no longer necessary. He seemed to think that we should accept without question the decrees of party congresses as predetermining our future history.

Toward the end of our long discussions, Mr. Khrushchev brought up the Berlin problem and reiterated in the most forceful language the Soviet position as stated at Geneva. I told him with equal vigor that the American people and both political parties were solidly behind the President in his stand to protect the freedom of the 2 million people living in West Berlin.

Nevertheless, he appears to

be so confident of his strength that he is determined to force a solution of the problem. Furthermore, in the long run, he is firmly convinced, the Communist system will prevail throughout the world and that we are on the way out.

This is the challenge we face. Copyright 1959 by W. Averell Harriman

Reproduction of this article in whole or in part is forbidden without authorization.

Harriman to Talk With Khrushchev

By DOUGLAS DALES

Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman expressed the hope yesterday that he would soon have "a very frank talk" with Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Mr. Harriman, who was Ambassador to Moscow in World War II, is leaving Saturday for a month's visit in the Soviet Union. He has been told, he said in a television interview, that the Soviet Premier would receive him.

The two met casually during the war. Mr. Harriman was visiting United States air bases in the Ukraine, where Mr. Khrushchev was then head of the Communist party.

"I hope to have a very frank talk," the former Governor said. "I'm going to try to find out what's in his mind. Whether he will talk, I don't know." Mr. Harriman said he thought Mr.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

HARRIMAN TO SEE KHRUSHCHEV SOON

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Khrushchev was keenly interested in having a summit meeting and suggested that he might have provoked the recent Berlin crisis as a means of getting one. The Big Four foreign minister will meet May 11 in Geneva to see if an agreement can be reached for a summit meeting in July or August.

Expressing the view that a summit meeting should have been held before now, Mr. Harriman said: "I have always felt it wise to negotiate and find out what's in the Kremlin mind because some day there's going to be some give [in the Russian position]."

Mr. Harriman recently returned from India and Pakistan. He said he was using the freedom he had won in his defeat for re-election as Governor "to catch up on international affairs."

He reportedly would like to be considered for Secretary of State in the event of a Democratic victory in the 1960 Presidential race.

As the Democratic candidate for Governor last November, Mr. Harriman said he regarded himself as the "titular head" of the Democratic party in the state. For this and other reasons, he said, he was against the movement started by former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. They want to oust Carmine G. De Sapio as leader of Tammany Hall and to make other changes in the party leadership.

Mr. Harriman said it was a mistake for the group to have organized their committee and that he had told them so. He said he thought it was the obligation of the Democrats, as the opposition party, to call attention to the deficiency of the Republican Administration.

"If anyone wants to get rid of any county leader," he said, "there's a legal way to do it. You can go into the primaries, which will take place next

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATE 4 MAY 1959

PAGE 1

FO AFED BY NY DIVISION

RE: VISITORS TO IRON CURTAIN
COUNTRIES
IS-R

BUFILE 105-

file 5-2177

NOT RECORDED

126 MAY 22, 1959

43

62 MAY 22 1959



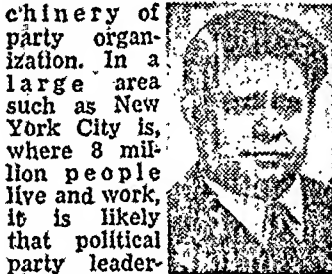
The New York Times
TO VISIT RUSSIA: For-
mer Gov. W. Averell Harri-
man at TV studio yesterday.

September, and get the reg-
istered Democratic voters in
that county to get rid of him."
Mr. Harriman said that the
Democratic organization in the
state was in good shape and
that proof of this was that "we
won more village elections a few
weeks ago than ever before."
He expressed his views on the
Citizens Union Searchlight pro-
gram on WRCA-TV.

These Days The Boss In Politics

By George E. Sokolsky

POLITICAL party leadership is a normal response to the necessity of having someone to manipulate the machinery of party organization. In a large area such as New York City is, where 8 million people live and work, it is likely that political party leadership will be more important than in a village of 300 families. As the Democratic Party generally prevails in three out of the five boroughs of the city and as the Republican Party is practically nonexistent in those three boroughs of heaviest population concentration, it stands to reason that the Democratic political leader of New York City is likely to be quite a figure.



Sokolsky

There have been a number of such leaders and they have been known variously for corruption, astuteness, wisdom, incompetence, competence. There was the notorious Bill Tweed, the tricky Richard Croker who left the country in a hurry, the sagacious Charlie Murphy and now the unusual Carmine DeSapio.

DeSapio is literate, which used to be an offensive word among politicians; he is urbane, which is unexpected. He is Italian in origin and thinks with a Latin twist which makes him less understandable to the more direct Irish and Anglo-Saxons. He does not fight rough, but he most often wins by maneuvers. He is not always wise in the selection of candidates or political associates but he wins elections. He is the most articulate leader Tammany Hall has ever had.

GEORGE DIXON is on vacation. His column will be resumed upon his return November 3.

ruption, astuteness, wisdom, incompetence, competence. There was the notorious Bill Tweed, the tricky Richard Croker who left the country in a hurry, the sagacious Charlie Murphy and now the unusual Carmine DeSapio.

DeSapio is literate, which used to be an offensive word among politicians; he is urbane, which is unexpected. He is Italian in origin and thinks with a Latin twist which makes him less understandable to the more direct Irish and Anglo-Saxons. He does not fight rough, but he most often wins by maneuvers. He is not always wise in the selection of candidates or political associates but he wins elections. He is the most articulate leader Tammany Hall has ever had.

THE REPUBLICANS in New York State have made an issue of DeSapio, but it has not affected public opinion one way or the other. Instead of permitting himself to be attacked, and waiting for Averell Harriman to defend him or to ignore the attacks, DeSapio went off on his own, attacking Nelson Rockefeller, stating his own case, and almost giving the appearance that it was a campaign of DeSapio vs. Rockefeller.

In the Democratic Party Averell Harriman owes his governorship to Carmine DeSapio, who did not have to take him. During Harriman's first term, he and DeSapio were close. They have lost much of their friendship, first, because DeSapio objects to the A.D.A. group associated with Harriman and secondly, because Harriman's candidate for United States Senator was Thomas K. Finletter, while DeSapio's was Frank Hogan. Hogan was nominated. A more logical choice than either was James A. Farley, who was not nominated. It is known that if caught in a pinch, DeSapio would have accepted Farley but not Finletter; similarly Harriman, in a pinch, would have accepted Thomas E. Murray but never Farley. The nomination of Hogan made the Governor cool, but not cool enough to court defeat. There will be a showdown between Harriman and DeSapio and my guess is that the Governor will have a hard time, for despite his gentleness, refinement and grammatical English, DeSapio is not to be expected ever to be soft.

THE CIVIC question for those of us who are not engaged in partisanship is of what value such a Boss is and the answer can only be that someone must operate party machinery if we are to have a machine and DeSapio is literate; he is conscious of public needs and he avoids scandals. Maybe the latter is not too difficult because we live in an apathetic era and the public takes corruption in its stride. But the administration of government in New York needs an overhauling.

DeSapio, with rare forbearance, knows with whom not to tangle. For instance, one of the most effective commissioners in New York City is

the Police Commissioner, Stephen Kennedy, who came up from the ranks, has a university degree and an FBI Academy certificate. He is both a tough and an honest cop. DeSapio stays strictly away from Kennedy. If he exercises a Boss's privileges in the city, it is not with the Police Department.

The dynamics of the man are enormous; his ambitions are large. Some of the old politicians of both parties wonder how an Italian wandered into their preserves. The answer is that he has, and thus far, has been successful. He is a new kind of boss in a new generation.

(Copyright, 1958, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☐
Belmont ☐
Mohr ☐
Nease ☒
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☐
Tamm ☐
Trotter ☐
W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

Wash. Post and Times Herald #21
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date OCT 23 1958

162-60514-11
NOT RECORDED
170 NOV 5 1958

52 NOV 6 1958

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Iverell

Harriman Defended by Hogan

Charges Republicans Obstructed Fight on Crime

By Newton H. Fulbright.
District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, charged yesterday that the Republican Legislature had "obstructed every effort" of Gov. Harriman to combat crime and now have nothing constructive to say on the subject.

Carrying his own campaign to Brooklyn, Mr. Hogan paused in a handshaking tour to defend Gov. Harriman against an attack made Tuesday by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Republican candidate for governor, who accused the Democratic Governor of opening the state to organized crime. Mr. Hogan said:

"I have been a law-enforcement official for almost a quarter of a century and I can state that in all that time I never knew a stauncher champion of law enforcement than Gov. Harriman."

Stopping off in his handshaking tour for a cup of tea at the home of Thomas J.

Culte, Democratic candidate for Representative in the 12th Congressional District, Mr. Hogan told a group of Democratic women that he was "amazed" that the Republican candidate for Governor "dared mention crime."

Cites Apalachin Mob.
He said the Republicans had gotten excited about the subject "after a bunch of charac-

ters had gathered at Apalachin and had sat down to discuss their affairs." A proposal was made to have the Governor "abdicate his position" as a law enforcement official — "something they never did under Dewey and there was as much crime then as now"—and turn over his duties to the Attorney General "who happened to be a Republican."

cf ic
cf T

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 15 _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date OCT 9 1958

50 OCT 23 1958

162-60074-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 133 OCT 27 1958

Rocky Slugs At Ave, Blasts Crime Laxity

By HAROLD H. HARRIS

Gov. Harriman was charged today with opening up the state to "organized crime" by his Republican opponent Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In a real slugging speech at Ithaca, the first in the campaign, Rockefeller named names and accused Harriman of sapping the strength of the State's crime-fighting forces and easing the pressure on the underworld.

"Organized crime has found New York State a good place to do business under the Harriman Administration," Rockefeller charged.

"This is a grave charge. So I will be specific. Yielding to political pressure from Tammany Hall, the Governor fired the able and dedicated leader of the fight against crime in the New York waterfront.

Lt. Gen. George P. Hays was dismissed to make room for Gov. Harriman's own campaign manager (John P. McGrath), after consultation with Tammany.

MORALE WEAKENED

"At the same time, the Governor weakened the morale of the State Police. In 38 years, no governor ever removed a superintendent of State Police. But Mr. Harriman did. He dismissed Albin S. Johnson, who had done a fine job.

"These two dismissals were certainly not calculated to discourage corruption on the waterfront.

"The Governor went a step further. He introduced Tammany politics into the State prison administration and parole board.

Gov. Harriman appointed James R. Stone to the Board of Parole. Then came the Socks Lanza parole scandal.

"Then underworld was slow in taking the cue from these developments. Next came Apalachin where 60 underworld leaders converged last Fall."

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☐
Belmont ☐
Mohr ☐
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

File
Wadley

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date Oct 8 1958

NOT RECORDED

133 OCT 15 1958

67 OCT 15 1958

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

Revision of Insanity Plea Urged

Law Article Asks Better Disposition of Crime Cases

By David Lyle

A new proposal was advanced yesterday for modernizing the state's rules governing the plea of insanity as a defense in criminal cases.

The plan was put forward by Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter and Shirley R. Levittan, a practicing attorney, in an article published in today's "New York Law Journal." It was offered as an alternative to other proposed modifications of the state's current procedure—one of them put forward in May by a subcommittee of Gov. Harriman's Conference on the Defense of Insanity.

Based on 1843 Case

The law now governing the plea of insanity as a defense in New York is based on the so-called McNaghten Rules, which developed from an 1843 case in England. These rules provide that insanity relieves a defendant of criminal responsibility only if, at the time the crime was committed, his mind was so unbalanced that he did not know the nature and quality of his act or that it was wrong.

The Hofstadter-Levittan proposal would retain this legal yardstick, but attach to it a procedure the authors believe will bring it more in line with modern scientific knowledge. The authors would set up a Board of Disposition which would operate, their article states, as follows:

If the defendant is found "guilty by reason of insanity," the court would

be required to commit the defendant to a mental institution. If the defendant is found "guilty" . . . then, nevertheless, on the recommendation of the jury or the motion of the court, judgment would not be pronounced but the question of the proper disposition of the defendant would be referred to a Board of Disposition for determination.

This board—made up of judicial, medical and lay members—would consider all evidence bearing on the convicted person's mental state. Then it would decide whether the person should go to prison or to a mental institution, and "for what period and on what conditions." With a capital offense, the board would decide whether the death penalty should apply.

Under the state's current procedure, a defendant found not

guilty by reason of insanity goes to an institution only if the court considers him a danger to the public. A defendant found guilty after entry of a plea of insanity goes to prison, but to a mental institution only if it is decided at the prison that this is necessary.

The subcommittee of the Governor's Conference proposed that the law on the plea of insanity be changed to provide that "a person may not be convicted of a crime for which he is not responsible." The subcommittee suggested the defendant was not responsible if, because of mental disease or defect at the time the crime was committed, "he lacks substantial capacity (a) to know or appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct, or (b) to conform his conduct to the requirements of law."

W. A. H. 211

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune 3
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date SEP 15 1958

REC-97 162 604 14 A
 NOT RECORDED
 191 SEP 22 1958

66 SEP 25 1958

1 auto 2014
 9-22-58

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-103726-A

File 5-c
 (7541)

These Days

Harriman vs. Rockefeller

By George E. Sokolsky

THE 1930's produced a special breed of millionaire's son—the man not only with the social conscience but also with the guilt complex. These young people were at college during the depression years, or were still under the influences of the exciting movements which marked that period. They wanted to do the right thing. They witnessed the poverty of those who lost their money as well as those who never had any. Even if born Republican, they found themselves happiest in the New Deal which gave them an outlet for serving that one-third of a Nation which the rich felt that their ancestors had robbed.



Sokolsky

Averell Harriman is the son of E. H. Harriman, who made an enormous fortune building western railroads. The elder Harriman was a particularly astute person who came out of the ranks and had neither a grandfather nor a father to leave him any wealth. What he had was his because, in accordance with the ways of his day, he earned it.

Averell Harriman started life as a Republican but entered the New Deal as a liberal. Franklin D. Roosevelt was attracted to him as Theodore Roosevelt was repelled by his father. He was given a number of important posts in the Roosevelt Administration, the most important being his ambassadorship to Moscow during the Teheran and Yalta Conferences.

He is well-informed on all phases of the Russian ques-

tion, although, like so many New Dealers, he is impelled to defend Roosevelt's errors as politically necessary, which, while it may be sound politics, is unsound morals.

Harriman has served as Governor of New York for one term and is now up for re-election. His career as Governor, while not startling, was nevertheless distinguished for competence. Not a great orator, Harriman likes to get around, making an unusually large number of speeches.

NELSON Rockefeller is one of the five grandsons of John D. Rockefeller who founded the Standard Oil fortune, which was, at one time, one of the largest in the world. Each of the five grandsons shows particular qualities, Nelson's being politics and public service.

Like Harriman, he joined the New Deal under Franklin D. Roosevelt and, together with Stanley High, authored the "Good Neighbor Policy" for Latin America. The failures of this policy cannot be attributed to Rockefeller because as long as Roosevelt and later Truman adhered to the "Europe First" policy, Latin America had to take third place after Europe and Asia and that has proved to be most unfortunate for the United States.

AVERELL Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller have had the same associations in and out of politics. They are socially of the same element. They have both been influenced in their political careers by Harry Hopkins and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who has been Nelson Rockefeller's political mentor. They have both devoted their enormous fortunes to public life.

It is known that the Republicans plan to make the

Democratic leadership of Carmine DeSapio a major issue. It is difficult to see how they can succeed with that because Carmine DeSapio has never been associated with those Italians who are often referred to as the Mafia. Nor can it be said that Harriman has been under DeSapio's control for Harriman brought with him to Albany many New Dealers, some of them of a leftist persuasion. Nevertheless, it will be interesting to see what the Republicans make of all this. A campaign against DeSapio would not be a campaign against Harriman.

(Copyright, 1958, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald A13
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune 62-72612
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

62-60094-1
NOT RECORDED

67 SEP 3 1958

Date _____

AUG 29 1958

66 SEP 9 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

THESE DAYS:

Both Candidates Have Rich Record

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE 1930's PRODUCED a special breed of million-
aire's son—the man not only with the social
conscience but also with the guilt complex. These
young people were at college during the Depression
years, or were still under the influences of the ex-
citing movements which marked that period. They
wanted to do the right thing. They
witnessed the poverty of those who
lost their money as well as those
who never had had any. Even if born
Republican, they found themselves
happiest in the New Deal which
gave them an outlet for serving that
one-third of a nation which the rich
felt that their ancestors had robbed.



SOKOLSKY

Averell Harriman is the son of
E. H. Harriman who made an enor-
mous fortune building Western rail-
roads. The elder Harriman was a
particularly astute person who came
out of the ranks and had neither a grandfather nor
a father to leave him any wealth. What he had was
his because, in accordance with the ways of his day,
he earned it.

Averell Harriman started life as a Republican
but entered the New Deal as a liberal. Franklin D.
Roosevelt was attracted to him as Theodore Roose-
velt was repelled by his father. He was given a num-
ber of important posts in the Roosevelt Administra-
tion, the most important being his ambassadorship
to Moscow during the Teheran and Yalta Confer-
ences.

He is well-informed on all phases of the Russian
question, although like so many New Dealers he is
impelled to defend Roosevelt's errors as politically
necessary, which while it may be sound politics is
unsound morals.

Harriman has served as Governor of New York
State for one term and is now up for re-election. His
career as Governor, while not startling, was neverthe-
less distinguished for competence. Not a great orator,
Harriman likes to get around, making an unusually
large number of speeches.

Nelson Rockefeller is one of the five grandsons
of John D. Rockefeller who founded the Standard Oil
fortune which was, at one time, one of the largest
in the world. Each of the five grandsons shows par-
ticular qualities, Nelson's being politics and public
service.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Free for

62-60094
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 5 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

AUG 29 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-72612-14

52 SEP 8 1958 F/5

Gave Worthy Advice

LIKE HARRIMAN, he joined the New Deal under Franklin D. Roosevelt and together with Dr. Stanley High, authored the "Good Neighbor Policy" for Latin America. The failures of this policy cannot be attributed to Rockefeller because as long as Roosevelt and later Truman adhered to the "Europe First" policy, Latin America had to take third place after Europe and Asia and that has proved to be most unfortunate for the United States. The "Good Neighbor Policy" might have saved this country from the costly errors which have now laid Latin America open to Soviet penetration.

Nelson Rockefeller served in the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. He might have continued accepting appointive positions but he has chosen to risk placing himself before the people for election which is tough under any circumstances. Habituated to research and polls and stuff like that, Rockefeller must have data which incline him to believe that he has a good chance of election.

Averell Harriman and Nelson Rockefeller have had the same associations in and out of politics. They are socially of the same element. They have both been influenced in their political careers by Harry Hopkins and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who has been Nelson Rockefeller's political mentor. They have both devoted their enormous fortunes to public life.

The campaign will therefore be very interesting because what will they say against each other? Harriman's record as Governor has been good. Rockefeller's record as a public servant will stand scrutiny. This can be a campaign on the issues without too much personal vituperation, although there is no telling what may happen in campaigns.

It is known that the Republicans plan to make the Democratic leadership of Carmine DeSapio a major issue. It is difficult to see how they can succeed with that because Carmine DeSapio has never been associated with those Italians who are often referred to as the Mafia. Nor can it be said that Harriman has been under DeSapio's control, for Harriman brought with him to Albany many New Dealers, some of them of a leftist persuasion. Nevertheless, it will be interesting to see what the Republicans make of all this. A campaign against DeSapio would not be a campaign against Harriman.

2

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Nease ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Clayton ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Averill

ADJOURN POLITICS — FOR ONCE

The Legislature passes, and Gov. Harriman vetoes, a Republican bill to empower the State Attorney General to probe crime anywhere in the state on his own, instead of having to await a go-ahead order from the Governor.



Sen. Mahoney

State Senate majority leader Walter J. Mahoney (R-Buffalo) comments that the veto shows the Governor to be putting politics above the public welfare — and Mahoney seems to have a point there.

The Republicans at Albany are cooking up a new proposal for a four-member (two from each party) commission to fight organized crime. This group would shove aside the Governor's investigation commissioner, Arthur L. Reuter

—an indication that the Republicans also are playing politics with crime.

Meanwhile, the Legislature is soon to adjourn. The big danger is that nothing will be done to meet the challenge hurled by the brassily impudent crime convention a few months ago at Apalachin, N. Y.

So the thing to adjourn just now is politics—meaning it is up to the Legislature and the Governor to see to it that some courageous and skilled person or agency speedily gets the job of fighting the "invisible government."

How about concentrating on that essential, and the hell with politics for a spell?

-B1-51
Gale
04/7

162-0011-A
 NOT RECORDED
 MAR 24 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News 33
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

 Date _____

156
 64 MAR 24 1958

MAR 19 1958

Harriman For Crime Board of 3 Address Opens '58 Legislature

Harriman's legislative proposals—Section 2, Page 8.

By David McConnell

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Harriman opened the 1958 state election-year Legislature today with a speech which sprayed attacks at the Eisenhower administration and asked for creation of a three-man bipartisan commission to fight crime.

The Governor told a joint session of Assembly and Senate:

"Organized crime and racketeering continue to exist. I believe that... a permanent Commission of Investigation... is still needed... I recommend that such a commission be established... with such additional powers and with such funds as may be necessary to make its work fully useful and effective."

Even before delivery of Gov. Harriman's message today, the Republicans assailed it after reading advance copies. L. Judson Morhouse, Republican state chairman, called it a "do-it-yourself eulogy" and said:

"The Governor's message is the greatest grabbag of something-for-everybody that any worried candidate for reelection ever proposed. The only fellow he overlooked is the taxpayer; but the taxpayer will remember Mr. Harriman next Nov. 4" (Election Day).

A message pointed obviously toward the coming gubernatorial campaign, Gov. Harriman's speech dealt with recommendations ranging from benefits for volunteer firemen to court reforms.

Silent on Taxes

It skipped the question of taxes. A hot issue is whether to continue present income-tax reductions of up to \$35 a person. Gov. Harriman has said he will discuss taxes in his budget message later this month. But today's speech continued to emphasize the Harriman theme that the Federal government's "tight money policies" have curtailed building and are responsible for a rise in unemployment.

On the crime front, the Governor recommended creation of a three-member investigations commission with "at least one member from each of the two major political parties." It would replace the present single Commissioner of Investigations and would have greater powers, though these were not spelled out. Leading up to this proposal, Gov. Harriman said:

"The recent disclosures of the McClellan Committee, the circumstances surrounding the strange meeting at Apalachin and information coming to law enforcement officials have brought home to the public the fact that organized crime and racketeering continue to exist."

The Governor's recommendation—See HARRIMAN—Pg. 10, Col. 2

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

averell

4 ill
copy

Proposed Crime Commission

62-60094-A

INDEXED - 57

EX 105

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

JAN 9 1958

63 JAN 15 1958

(Continued from page one)

dation for a three-man commission met with immediate opposition from Republican legislative leaders who insist that a special gang-busting prosecutor be set up in the Attorney General's office, with state-wide powers to move against racketeers and hoodlums. Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz is a Republican.

The Governor noted that a special committee of district attorneys did not support the Republican plan and recalled that in 1951 a special commission headed by Justice Joseph Proskauer recommended a three-member investigations commission.

Racket Report Awaited

He promised specific recommendations for legislation in the field of labor racketeering as soon as he receives the report of a special committee surveying the field. On the narcotics front, he urged that penalties for peddling by non-addicts be raised well above the present fifteen-year maximum prison sentence. He has described non-addict peddlers as "the worst kind of all."

He said:

"I intend to take up with the Federal government and the Congress the development of a joint program for hospital and follow-up care for narcotic addicts. In this, I ask your co-operation. In addition, we should attempt to get the co-operation of neighboring states."

In the field of juvenile delinquency, the Governor said:

"Present plans call for expanding training school facilities by 40 per cent over the 1954 level, and we are carefully considering the need for a further expansion. I recommended, as I have before, that the state contribute up to 50 per cent of the cost of day care for children of working mothers, so that such children may be properly tended and guided and kept out of trouble."

In discussing problem children, he said:

"I believe we must find ways to deal with the small group of mid-teen youngsters who seem determined not to benefit by attendance in school. I am asking the Commissioner of Education, the Industrial Commissioner and the chairman of the Youth Commission to study the problem in consultation with interested agencies and citizens' groups and make recommendations."

The bulk of the message was quietly released during the last week to newspapers. Among the highlights are predictions that the state's revenue, while ahead of the collections during the last fiscal year, will fall \$20,000,000 below original expectations. The message hints at a deficit, and the Governor has been silent on whether the personal income-tax forgiveness of a maximum of \$35 can be continued. He also renewed his requests for an increase in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits from \$36 to \$45.

Heck, Mahoney Reply

In commenting on the Governor's attacks on the Eisenhower administration, Speaker Oswald D. Heck, of the Assembly, and the Senate majority leader, Walter J. Mahoney, said:

"Gov. Harriman, in his 1953 references to 'a man-made depression' is repeating his performance of the 1954 campaign when he and his party created such a gloomy picture of business conditions that his own Commerce Commissioner admittedly had to spend a year overcoming a widely prevalent negative and defeatist attitude toward the economy of New York State."

The two repeated their promises that in considering taxes the Republicans would "not accept Gov. Harriman's gloomy picture."

Full Probe Sought on Harriman Sen. Curtis Firm On Fund Inquiry

By Coleman B. Jones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. Formal action looking to a Senate investigation of charges that "huge sums" were spent in the futile attempt to get the Democratic Presidential nomination for Gov. Harriman of New York was projected today by Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R., Neb. Sen. Curtis, the lone Republican on the three-member Senate subcommittee on privileges and elections, announced today that he would make a formal request for full investigation tomorrow to Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., the chairman. Sen. Mike Mansfield, Mont., the other Democratic member of the investigating group, has indicated that he is inclined to go along with the suggestion.

State Action Studied

The Nebraska Senator, who is seeking prompt submission by New York State groups and individuals of evidence to place before the committee, cited adoption Friday night by twenty-five candidates for the State Senate of a resolution calling for investigation of the Harriman spending "to determine if there was any violation of the Corrupt Practices Act." Action at the state level, as the expenditure charges come within the range of New York statutes, also is understood to be under consideration.

Sen. Gore, whose group is part of the standing Senate Committee on Rules and Administra-

Continued on page 19, column 3

Harriman

(Continued from page one)

tion, announced at the outset of its investigation last Monday that his goal was a "non-partisan" inquiry for the duration of the campaign to develop maximum information on campaign spending with a view to possible remedial legislation.

The Harriman spending charges were injected into the hearings on their first day by Sen. Curtis, who read into the record published reports that the Harriman organization had paid or offered expense money to some delegates attending the Democratic National Convention at Chicago.

Reports are Cited

In his statement today, which was issued through the Republican National Committee, Sen. Curtis said, "I have seen published reports that upwards of \$2,000,000 was spent by Mr. Harriman in his drive. If this is true, it amounts to a national scandal."

The resolution adopted by the twenty-five New York State candidates, he said, "must not be ignored."

"I believe that these reports should be either proved or disproved," Sen. Curtis said. "Let's clear the air."

Reflecting reports of the intensive campaign staged by the Harriman organization a short time before and during the Chicago convention last month in the effort to win the nomination, Sen. Curtis said:

"Chairman Gore said he wants sworn testimony. I am therefore asking the New York State organization and others to get the necessary evidence."

"Every one who attended the Democratic convention in Chicago saw the lavish expenditures by this wealthy politician, and I don't believe it would be difficult to get at the true facts concerning the total outlay."

"I do not think that millionaires like Gov. Harriman or Mr. Stevenson should be permitted to have any advantages over candidates who might not have been fortunate enough to have inherited or amassed great sums of money."

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

McGowan
file

62-60094-17
NOT RECORDED
126 OCT 2 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date SEP 17 1956

257
86 OCT 2 1956

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mason ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

file

9/10

W. J. [unclear]

ADD 3 ELECTIONS

SEN. CARL T. CURTIS PROPOSED THAT GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN OF NEW YORK BE CALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE SENATE ELECTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLISHED CHARGES THAT BRIBES WERE OFFERED ON HIS BEHALF AT THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

9/10--MJ450P

162-60094-A
 NO RECORD
 191 SEP 17 1956

1368
 60 SEP 17 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD 4 ELECTIONS

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN INTERRUPTED THE OPENING HEARING OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION INTO CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES TO READ A SEPT. 5 COLUMN OF DREW PEARSON WHICH CONTAINED THE BRIBERY CHARGES.

"I DO NOT VOUCH FOR THE ACCURACY OF THIS WRITER," CURTIS SAID. BUT THE REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE THREE-MAN SUBCOMMITTEE MOVED THAT HARRIMAN, A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, BE CALLED AT A LATER DATE TO TESTIFY ON THE CHARGES.

9/10--MJ455P

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ADD 5 ELECTIONS

CHAIRMAN ALBERT GORE (D-TENN.) WAS ABSENT AT THE TIME AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE DID NOT ACT IMMEDIATELY UPON CURTIS' PROPOSAL. HOWEVER, THE THIRD SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER, SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD (D-MONT.), TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE WAS WILLING TO GO ALONG WITH CURTIS ON THE MATTER.

9/10--MJ457P

(TR 8)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(HARRIMAN)

SYRACUSE, N.Y.--GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN OF NEW YORK SAID THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON SEGREGATION "WAS RIGHT AND MUST BE IMPLEMENTED."

THE GOVERNOR SAID "IT IS A TRAGEDY WHEN WE SEE THE PROBLEMS OTHER STATES HAVE WITH SEGREGATION."

"WE CAN ONLY PRAY THEY SEE THE LIGHT," HE SAID IN A SPEECH AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR HERE.

"WE OF NEW YORK STATE BELIEVE THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WAS RIGHT AND IT MUST BE IMPLEMENTED."

EARLIER HE SAID THE NATION'S FARMERS FACE "SHOCKING CONDITIONS BECAUSE OF THE 'CALLOUS ATTITUDE OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION.'"

THE GOVERNOR SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE ATTENDING THE ANNUAL "GOVERNORS DAY" AT THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR THAT THE SMALL AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR SHOWED FARMERS ARE TOO POOR TO BUY THE MACHINERY.

HE DESCRIBED THE DEMOCRATIC FARM PROGRAM AS "A GOOD PLATFORM." HE CRITICIZED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER FOR PUTTING THE BRANNAN PLAN TO WORK ON WOOL AND SUGAR AFTER MR. EISENHOWER CALLED IT "MORAL BANKRUPTCY."

HARRIMAN SAID HE WOULD CAMPAIGN FOR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE ADLAI STEVENSON, BUT WOULD DO THE CAMPAIGNING INSIDE THE STATE. HARRIMAN ALSO SAID HE WOULD VIGOROUSLY CAMPAIGN FOR THE STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET AND THE PARTY'S NOMINEE FOR U.S. SENATOR.

ASKED ABOUT STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL JACOB K. JAVITS' APPEARANCE TODAY IN WASHINGTON BEFORE THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, HARRIMAN SAID "I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT EXCEPT WHAT I'VE READ IN THE PAPERS."

THE GOVERNOR EARLIER CALLED FOR BIVARTISAN ACTION TO HALT DEPRESSED FARM INCOME WHICH HE SAID WAS THREATENING THE NATION'S WHOLE ECONOMY.

9/5--TS351P

102-100074-4
 NC - RECORDED
 191 SEP 10 1956

68 SEP 12 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Civil Rights Fight Seen Aiding Harriman Cause

By Earl Mazo

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Supporters of Gov. Harriman are banking on a national convention fight over civil rights to bring about the Democratic Presidential nomination of the New York Governor.

That became evident today when Loyd Benefield, director of Gov. Harriman's headquarters here, said that the New Yorker would "encourage" an all-out convention floor fight next week for a strong civil rights pronouncement if the Platform Committee's recommendation is not "satisfactory."

In a formal statement, Mr. Benefield asserted the 108-member Platform Committee is "largely composed of pro-Stevenson people," but they do not necessarily "represent the majority opinion" of the convention's 1372 votes.

Supporters in Huddle

Mr. Benefield issued his statement in the presence of Judge Samuel Rosenman, George Backer and other Harriman lieutenants shortly before Carmine DeSapio, Tammany Hall leader and chief Harriman supporter, was to arrive in Chicago for a strategy huddle with the Harriman forces on the scene.

South Outnumbered

Southerners are greatly outnumbered at the convention, which opens Monday, and pro-civil rights forces would win any showdown.

Thus the Harriman strategy appeared to be to invite that showdown when the platform is debated Wednesday night, Aug. 15, in the hope that the effect would carry over and benefit Mr. Harriman on Thursday, when the convention begins voting on a Presidential nominee.

Meanwhile, an echo of possible trouble for Adlai E. Stevenson, whose backers claim he has already clinched the nomination on the first ballot, cropped up today from another direction.

Express Concern

Several of his Southern supporters expressed deep concern over reports that Mr. Stevenson would like favorable mention of the Supreme Court's school integration decision included in the platform.

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., N. C., said it could cost Mr. Stevenson the Presidential election, but would not necessarily keep him from winning the nomination.

Several other confided that, if news stories like that appearing today under a four-column front-page headline in "The Chicago Sun-Times," "Adlai for Strong Civil Rights Plank"—are correct, they may have to "think again" about their backing of Mr. Stevenson for the nomination.

James A. Finnegan, Stevenson campaign manager, was unruffled by the flurry. Mr. Stevenson has said wherever he campaigned in primaries last winter and spring that he considers the Supreme Court decision right and "the law of the land," Mr. Finnegan said.

"His position hasn't changed," he added. "There is nothing new."

Sen. Ervin's reaction, however, was that Mr. Stevenson was "quoted some months ago as saying, in substance, that he did not favor putting a plank in a political platform pledging enforcement of judicial decisions."

Interpretation

"The South interpreted this to indicate Mr. Stevenson did not favor making any reference in the platform to the school segregation decision," the Senator added.

Former Sen. William Benton, Conn., assailed Republican conduct of foreign affairs on a far broader front. Mr. Benton, who is also a former Assistant Secretary of State, charged the Republican administration's "gravest weakness" is in foreign affairs, and he said: "It is high time to return our foreign policy to competent and experienced hands."

The Republicans "inherited a good foreign policy blueprint" from the Truman administration, and "they fared reasonably well" when they stuck to the Truman policies, he said. The nation's status as a world power, he insisted, "has not altered, however, he insisted when the Republicans began to substitute their own policies."

"We have fewer friends today,"

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date AUG 8 1956

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 13 1956

71 AUG 14 1956

and colder allies," Mr. Benton said. "The neutrals are skeptical of us, even to the point of contempt. Our enemies are more confident, even to the point of arrogance."

Meanwhile, in its second-day of open hearings, the Platform Committee discussed foreign policy in public and the civil rights issue in private.

Foreign policy will be considered again Thursday, with former President Truman scheduled as the chief witness.

Lead-off witnesses today urged the Democratic party to take a gloves-off attitude toward the Republicans on foreign policy, which many leaders of both parties have insisted should be

beyond the realm of partisan politics.

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd, Conn., presented a proposed plank in behalf of ninety-one fellow-Democratic Congressmen condemning Republican Middle East policies, and stating the Arab nations have been led to believe "our government would back their demands for concessions by Israel."

More than thirty foreign policy witnesses were on the committee's schedule. They ranged from Robert R. Nathan, a leader of Americans for Democratic Action, to representatives of several pro-United Nation groups, United World Federalists, the Ancient Order of Hibernians (which proposed unification of

all Ireland as part of the Irish Republic), various nationality groups, and citizens for the Hoover Report.



Associated Press wirephoto
Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr.

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mason ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

(RELEASE AT 7 PM EDT)
 (HARRIMAN)

ASHEBORO, N.C.--AVERELL HARRIMAN TOLD THE SEGREGATED SOUTH TONIGHT HIS COUNTRY MUST ABOLISH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IF IT WANTS TO WIN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST KREMLIN-LED COMMUNISM.

"WE MUST RECOGNIZE," THE NEW YORK GOVERNOR SAID, "THAT TWO-THIRDS OF THE FREE PEOPLE HAVE COLORED KINS. THE COMMUNISTS ARE USING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN AMERICA AS A BASIS FOR PART OF THEIR CAMPAIGN OF HATE AGAINST US.

"I HAVE SEEN HOW THEY USE IT, AND I KNOW IT WORKS."

HARRIMAN CARRIED HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION FOR THE FIRST TIME INTO TERRITORY HOSTILE TO HIM ON THE RACIAL RIGHTS ISSUE. THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ORDERING RACIAL INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS "WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED" ARE, HE SAID, "THE LAW OF THE LAND."

"GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES -- FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL -- HAVE THE OBLIGATION TO GO FORWARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE DECISIONS AND, THROUGH NORMAL PROCEDURES, SEE THAT THE LAW IS COMPLIED WITH."

HARRIMAN ADDRESSED THE STATE CONVENTION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. HE GOT A SNUBBING FROM GOV. LUTHER HODGES, STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN JOHN D. LARKINS, JR., AND OTHER TAR HEEL LEADERS WHO FOUND IT INCONVENIENT TO BE PRESENT.

THE NEW YORKER ASSERTED THAT "MANY OF THE TENSIONS AND EMOTIONS WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE NORTH AS WELL AS THE SOUTH" OVER INTEGRATION "WOULD NOT HAVE ARISEN" IF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD EXERCISED "HIS RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP."

AND AT ONE POINT OF HIS PREPARED SPEECH, BEFORE PLUNGING INTO THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE, HE BLASTED THE MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY, AMONG THEM ADLAI E. STEVENSON, WHO PREACH MODERATION ON INTEGRATION AND OTHER MATTERS.

"LET'S NOT TALK, IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, OF MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD," HARRIMAN SAID. "THAT'S EISENHOWER'S TRADEMARK--LET HIM KEEP IT. IT'S A FRONT FOR INACTION. FOR US, WHEN THERE'S A JOB TO BE DONE, WE DO IT."

-7/14--TS339P

NOT RECORDED

117 JUL 24 1956

68 JUL 25 1956

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD HARRIMAN, ASHEBORO

IN WASHINGTON, POLITICAL OBSERVERS BELIEVED HARRIMAN DELIBERATELY CHOSE A SOUTHERN SETTING FOR A NEW AIRING OF HIS CIVIL RIGHTS VIEWS IN THE HOPE OF BREAKING UP STEVENSON'S NORTH-SOUTH DELEGATE STRENGTH AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THESE OBSERVERS FELT HE COULD GAIN MUCH WHILE LOSING LITTLE BECAUSE HIS WORDS WOULD BE AIMED AT NORTHERN DEMOCRATS UNHAPPY OVER STEVENSON'S PLEAS FOR MODERATION.

HARRIMAN ASSERTED THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS COMMITTED BY THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM ON WHICH STEVENSON RAN, TO ADVANCE CIVIL RIGHTS.

HE MADE IT CLEAR HE PERSONALLY FEELS SO COMMITTED.

"TONIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA," HARRIMAN SAID, "I AM THE SAME MAN I WAS YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK. THE GOALS I BELIEVE IN I BELIEVE IN NOT JUST FOR NEW YORK BUT FOR ALL OUR COUNTRY--NOT JUST FOR NEW YORKERS BUT FOR ALL OUR PEOPLE.

"AND I BELIEVE THEY ARE THE GOALS OF ALL AMERICANS OF GOOD WILL WHEREVER THEY MAY LIVE."

HARRIMAN DECLARED THAT IN THE STRUGGLE TO KEEP "KREMLIN-LED COMMUNISM" FROM DESTROYING "EVERYTHING WE BELIEVE IN" THE UNITED STATES MUST INSPIRE AND UNIFY THE FREE WORLD.

AND "IT IS VITAL TO OUR LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD AND TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY THAT WE...MOVE FORWARD TO ELIMINATE THE DISCRIMINATION THAT REMAINS IN THIS COUNTRY," HE SAID.

IF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD CALLED A CONFERENCE OF "MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL" TO WORK OUT SOLUTIONS OF THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION PROBLEM MUCH OF THE CURRENT BITTERNESS, HARRIMAN ASSERTED, COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED.

HE CITED AS AN EXAMPLE OF "THE PRESENT EMOTIONAL ATMOSPHERE" ACCUSATIONS THAT HE IS "FOR USING FEDERAL TROOPS TO ENFORCE THE (SUPREME COURT) DECISIONS."

HE SAID "NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH."

HARRIMAN SAID THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION HAD FAILED NOT ONLY TO ADVANCE CIVIL RIGHTS BUT HAD WEAKENED THE COUNTRY'S PRESTIGE ABROAD AND HAD HURT FARMERS AND SMALL BUSINESSMEN AT HOME.

"ALMOST EVERY RESPONSIBLE OBSERVER RETURNING FROM ABROAD REPORTS THAT THE PRESTIGE OF THE UNITED STATES HAS FALLEN AND THE CONFIDENCE OF FREE PEOPLES IN US HAS DECLINED," HE SAID. "IN THE MEANTIME, THE INFLUENCE OF THE KREMLIN HAS GROWN."

RECALLING THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "FOUR FREEDOMS," THE NEW YORKER SAID "NOW THE EISENHOWER TEAM HAVE ANNOUNCED A FIFTH--FREEDOM TO SUFFER."

"IN SPITE OF THE PROMISES OF CANDIDATE EISENHOWER FOUR YEARS AGO," HE SAID, "THE FARMERS OF AMERICA SINCE THEN HAVE LOST ONE-THIRD OF THEIR NET INCOME. PROSPEROUS FARMERS HAVE BEEN TURNED INTO MARGINAL FARMERS --AND THE MARGINAL FARMERS HAVE BEEN PLOWED UNDER."

7/14--TS347P

'Soft on Reds' Remark Turns Sticky for Harriman

By MARY McGRORY

Gov. Averell Harriman of New York has only one word to contend with out of many fighting words spoken about President Eisenhower in his two Washington speaking appearances. It is the word "only."

The Governor, at a breakfast meeting with freshmen congressmen yesterday, was quoted as calling himself "the only fellow in the position to be a candidate who could not be accused of having been soft on communism."

Taxed with the statement at a standing-room-only National Press Club luncheon, and asked if he meant to accuse Adlai Stevenson, Estes Kefauver and Mr. Eisenhower of being soft on communism, he emphatically excluded his two Democratic rivals from the charge.

"No Derogatory Statements"

Still later in the day, while on a visit to the Senate, he was asked about the word "only" again, and said he couldn't recall using the word at that time.

"I make it a point," he said, "not to make any derogatory statements against other candidates. Stevenson and Kefauver are my kind of Democrats."

Anyone, he had told the Press Club, who indicates that he implied any "soft on communism" accusation against the two Democrats is "starting a smear."

"It is a lie and untrue," he said.

"I said I was a candidate who had the opportunity to see and to know and had been on the record so that they couldn't even attempt to put that smear on me," he explained.

Continues Attack On Eisenhower

Both at breakfast and lunch, Gov. Harriman carried his attack to the Republican candidate, President Eisenhower, who he declared has been "naïve" in dealing with the Russians.

In 1945, Mr. Harriman said, the President told a Congressional committee that there was nothing that guided Russian policy so much as the desire for friendship with the United States. And in 1955, the President, thinking his friendship with Marshal Zhukov would help Russian relations, said the Russian leaders had the same earnest desire for peace as we have.

The New York Governor, introduced by Press Club's President Frank Holeman, as "the new Harriman," spoke with an



GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN
The "Only" Candidate?

ease and relaxation, that observers found in sharp contrast to his rather halting oratorical efforts of yesteryear.

The Governor did not confine his criticisms of President Eisenhower to naivete on communism. He accused the Chief Executive, in holding himself from the actions of his party of playing the "old army game" of having the ability to claim credit when things go right and the ability to slough it off when it doesn't go just right.

"Doesn't Use Office Properly"

The President does not realize the prestige of his office, or use it properly, the anti-moderation candidate charged.

Mr. Eisenhower should have intervened before the steel strike occurred, he said.

The Chief Executive should have used his office to ease tension in the integration problem, he said, by calling together men of good will. Gov. Harriman, incidentally, denied that he had ever suggested that the Supreme Court decision on integration be enforced by the use of Federal troops.

"That is not the American way of doing business," he said.

The President should never have thought of starting a new party to circumvent hostile elements among the Republicans, Mr. Harriman said. (Mr. Eisenhower considered such a move in 1953, according to Robert J. Donovan's book on the administration.)

"He doesn't understand that he could dominate and lead the party," said Mr. Harriman.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MR. ROACH

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star A-4
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date JUL 13 1956

NOT RECORDED

117 JUL 23 1956

IR 4

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mason ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

BAUMGARTNER

MR. BRANNAN
JULIAN

(HARRIMAN)

GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN OF NEW YORK SAID HE IS ONE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE THAT NO ONE CAN ACCUSE OF "BEING SOFT ON COMMUNISM."

HARRIMAN, AN ACTIVE SEEKER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION, SPOKE AT A MEETING OF THE "84TH CLUB," AN ORGANIZATION OF FIRST-TERM DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

HE CITED HIS OWN RECORD OF FIRMNESS AGAINST COMMUNISM AND SAID THE MORE THAT IS DISCLOSED ABOUT THE NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM, THE MORE IT SHOWS HIS OWN ALERTNESS TO THE MENACE FROM THE BEGINNING.

HE INDICATED THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD NOT ALWAYS BEEN ALERT TO THE DANGER OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM. HE QUOTED MR. EISENHOWER AS SAYING SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF WORLD WAR II THAT HE SAW NO REASON WHY THIS COUNTRY COULD NOT GET ALONG WITH THE RUSSIANS.

HARRIMAN ALSO SAID THAT SINCE MR. EISENHOWER HAS ONCE MORE DECLARED THAT HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION, HE MUST TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTIONS AND SHORTCOMINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

THE NEW YORKER SAID THE PRESIDENT COULD NOT EXPECT TO BE PLACED ON A "CLOUD" AND ESCAPE CRITICISM DUE HIS PARTY AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

HARRIMAN WAS ALSO CRITICAL OF MR. EISENHOWER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS FIELD FOR NOT CALLING A WHITE HOUSE MEETING OF "MEN OF GOOD WILL" FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY BEFORE RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE SOUTH DEVELOPED TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY HAVE.

ABOUT 45 CONGRESSMEN, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF SOUTHERNERS, ATTENDED THE MEETING.

7/12--TS211P

63 JUL 23 1956

16 60077-17
 NO. 100000
 191 JUL 20 1956

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mason ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

BAUMGARDNER

W. J. P. LUGAR

ADD 1 HARRIMAN (211P)

HARRIMAN AT A NATIONAL PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON LATER DESCRIBED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AS A MAN WHO HAS BEEN "VERY NAIVE" IN APPRAISING THE OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNIST RUSSIA.

THE NEW YORKER SAID HE HIMSELF IS A CANDIDATE WHO CANNOT BE HURT BY "SMEAR TACTICS" THAT DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN SOFT TOWARD COMMUNISM.

IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, HARRIMAN EXPLICITLY REPUDIATED ANY IMPLICATION THAT ADLAI STEVENSON OR SEN. KEFAUVER WERE SOFT TOWARD COMMUNISM. BY INTENTION OR INADVERTANCE, HE DID NOT EXTEND THIS EXEMPTION TO MR. EISENHOWER.

HARRIMAN SAID HE SUPPOSED THE DEMOCRATS WILL BE "AFFLICTED BY THE OLD SMEAR TACTICS" IN THE 1956 CAMPAIGN THAT THEY HAVE BEEN "SOFT ON COMMUNISM."

HE ADDED THAT HE IS "SO CLEARLY ON RECORD" ON THIS ISSUE THAT SUCH TACTICS COULD NOT HURT HIM AS A CANDIDATE.

HARRIMAN THEN ASSERTED THAT MR. EISENHOWER, AS SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN 1945, HAD BEEN "VERY NAIVE ABOUT THE RUSSIAN SITUATION." HE QUOTED MR. EISENHOWER AS BEING CONVINCED THEN THAT RUSSIA WAS SINCERELY INTERESTED IN WINNING U.S. FRIENDSHIP.

7/12--TS248P

7-13

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mason _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD 2 HARRIMAN

HE SAID THE PRESIDENT SHOWED A "RECURRENCE OF THIS SAME HOPE" IN 1955 WHILE CORRESPONDING WITH SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER GEORGI J. ZHUKOV AND ATTENDING THE BIG FOUR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

"THE SPIRIT OF GENEVA RULED FOR A BRIEF TIME," HE SAID, "AND THE COMMUNISTS MADE MORE PROGRESS THEN THAN AT ANY TIME IN RECENT YEARS."

HARRIMAN ALSO SAID MR. EISENHOWER MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN "SKILLFUL IN HOLDING HIMSELF ALOOF FROM WHAT IS GOING ON IN WASHINGTON."

HE DESCRIBED SUCH A POLICY AS "THE OLD ARMY GAME" OF TAKING CREDIT WHEN THINGS GO RIGHT AND SLOUGHING IT OFF WHEN THEY DON'T."

7/12--TS250P

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ADD. 3 HARRIMAN

HARRIMAN AGAIN SOUGHT TO CONTRAST HIS AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE WITH STEVENSON'S COURSE OF "MODERATION" IN THE 1956 CAMPAIGN. HE SAID THE "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD" IS AN "EISENHOWER TRADEMARK AND LET HIM KEEP IT."

7/12--TS303P

Harriman Charges U. S. Unwittingly Aids Reds

By Gene Gleason

Gov. Harriman said last night that the foreign policies enunciated by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in the last three years have lowered American prestige abroad and "unwittingly" helped the Soviet campaign to dominate the world by a new strategy of "peaceful co-existence."

Speaking at a dinner at the Plaza honoring Maj. Mario G. Remo, chairman and finance director of the nationalities division of the Democratic National Committee, Gov. Harriman said that when communism was stopped in Western Europe in 1952, the Soviet leaders turned to "peaceful co-existence" as their prime weapon to "out-compete the free nations" by economic, political and psychological means.

Quotes Dulles

Against this offensive, the New York Governor said, Mr. Dulles replied with militaristic slogans such as "massive retaliation" and "brink of war" that "tarnished the good name of the United States."

Gov. Harriman said the Secretary of State had "identified us with colonialism" by statements associating the United States with Portuguese colonialism in Goa and that these statements and his militaristic declarations are "exactly what the Communists are trying to tell the world the United States stands for."

"It often seems that Mr. Dulles is posing for the very picture the Kremlin is trying to paint of us," he said.

Soviet "Break-Through"

When President Eisenhower, at the Summit conference in Geneva last July, "credited the Communist leaders with a desire for peace no less earnest than that of the West," Gov. Harriman said, the conference "proved to be a psychological break-through for the Soviets

and they have been exploiting it ever since."

Commenting on Mr. Dulles' recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gov. Harriman said:

"I wonder when, ever before, in a single day, a responsible Cabinet officer has ever broadcast across the world so much misinformation—such a dangerous misinterpretation of what is going on on this planet."

He said that despite Mr. Dulles' testimony that Soviet policies had failed, these policies are succeeding and "to say otherwise 'encourages a dangerous complacency in America and abroad' and is 'devastating' to the confidence reposed in us by leaders of other countries."

"Mr. Dulles was, of course, not really testifying at all," Gov. Harriman said. "He was key-noting the Republican campaign."

The Governor said that while Mr. Dulles had indicated in a speech at Philadelphia that we might have to "adapt" some of our policies to meet the Soviet offensive, "let it be clear right now that no adaptation of the Eisenhower-Dulles policies will ever do the job." Gov. Harriman called for "an imaginative and creative new approach" that will "electrify the people of the world" as the Truman Doctrine.

Continued on page 9, column 1

- Tolson _____
- Nichols _____
- Boardman _____
- Belmont _____
- Mason _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

MR. BELMONT

W. J. Harrison
W. J. Harrison
W. J. Harrison

16-60074-1
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 3 '56

- Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
- N. Y. Mirror _____
- N. Y. Daily News _____
- Daily Worker _____
- The Worker _____
- New Leader _____

Date MAR 5 1956

71 APR 5 1956

Harriman

(Continued from page one)

Marshall Plan and Point 4 aid did in the Truman Administration.

Gov. Harriman, a potential candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said the Republican party is "incapable of such leadership" because of its division into two conflicting wings, of which one "is unable ever to comprehend the realities of the twentieth century." He accused the Republicans of rejecting the League of Nations, enacting ruinous high-tariff policies and of attempting to ham-string the Marshall Plan and Point 4.

In the Middle East, he said, the Eisenhower administration has failed to affirm our obligation to support Israel by granting her request for arms and has "immeasurably aggravated" tension in the Middle East.

Gov. Harriman said that America must counter the new Soviet offensive by economic aid to the free world and by linking the productive capacities of the

industrial nations with the resources of less developed countries. At home, he said, we must amend our discriminatory immigration laws and guard civil rights endangered by racial discrimination against the right to vote or to get an education.

Williams a Speaker

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan told the dinner that America's immigration laws should be liberalized and that our present program of exchanging visitors with other nations should be greatly expanded "so that the entire impact of our democratic system can be carried back to other lands."

Mayor Wagner, another speaker at the dinner, said that "some of our so-called statesmen" who claim to abhor communism yet violate civil liberties in the United States "do more to promote the cause of world communism than the entire collection of American Communists put together. And I even include the Communist spy rings."

Caroline G. DeSapio, Secretary of State of New York, also addressed the dinner.

22 MAR 11 7 34 PM '54

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1954

Harriman Opposes Aid To Segregated Schools

By David Wise

Gov. Harriman disagreed sharply yesterday with views expressed last week by Adlai E. Stevenson on racial integration in schools.

The Governor said he is opposed to Federal aid to schools which practice segregation and does not favor waiting until 1963 for "gradual school integration in the South."

The Governor also criticized President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell for what he termed failure to see that leaders of mob violence at the University of Alabama are "brought to justice."

Not an "Active" Candidate

In an interview by newsmen on the WCBS radio program "Let's Find Out," Gov. Harriman reiterated his position that he is not an "active" candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but he refused to be drawn out when asked if he was an "inactive" candidate.

However, the Governor did not hesitate to differ from Mr. Stevenson's views on segregation expressed last Tuesday in a speech in Los Angeles, although he did not mention Mr. Stevenson by name.

The former Illinois Governor, an avowed candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said he did not favor withholding Federal aid to segregated schools and suggested Jan. 1, 1963, as a possible "target date" for settling the integration problem.

"Deeply Shocked"

The Governor's opposition to Mr. Stevenson in those respects was expressed in his support of a proposed amendment to the Federal aid to education bill. The amendment, set forth by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., D.-Lib., N. Y., would withhold aid to segregated schools. Mr. Harriman noted that the amendment is also supported by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman.

Asked about the situation at the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, scene of riots over the admission of Miss Authine Lucy, Negro co-ed, Mr. Harriman

replied that he was "deeply shocked."

"Since mob violence took over," he said, "the Federal government has a responsibility. I was unhappy that the President seemed to take it so lightly in his last press conference. I think the Attorney General should take vigorous measures to see to it that the violators of the law are brought to justice."

"Miss Lucy went to the university on the basis of a Federal court order. She was entitled to go to Alabama University. There are people who have violated the law in preventing her from doing so."

Continued on page 6, column 4

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

BAUGARDNER

NOT RECORDED
126, FEB 21 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date FEB 13 1956

30 FEB 21 1956

Harriman

(Continued from page one)

ing it. Those people ought to be brought to justice, and the Attorney General should be active in the case. I haven't seen the activity which I think the situation demands."

President Deplored Violence

At his press conference last week, President Eisenhower deplored the Alabama violence, said the Justice Department was investigating but expressed hope no Federal action would be required.

"I think the executive branch of the government should see to it that the orders and the decisions of the Supreme Court are enforced," Mr. Harriman said. "I don't believe in any theory that the executive branch has a right to do anything else but to see to it that the law is enforced. I don't think it's up to the Federal government to talk about ten years or that sort of thing."

Gov. Harriman dodged the question of whether Federal troops ought to be used to enforce the Supreme Court integration order, saying that the question "hasn't ever come up." "The Attorney General must take action in supporting Federal law," Mr. Harriman declared.

Discounts Poll Results

Questioned about the Roper poll which showed that Mr. Stevenson was a 4-to-1 choice of rank-and-file Democrats in the state at the present time, Mr. Harriman said, "These early polls in my experience haven't amounted to much."

Asked whether he planned to veto the \$50,000,000 Republican plan for state income tax reduction, the Governor said he hadn't made up his mind but added: "At first blush it appears that it hasn't gone far enough, but I want to reserve judgment."

On the subject of his candidacy, Mr. Harriman was asked whether, since he was not an active Presidential hopeful, he had asked his political backers, particularly Tammany leader Carmine DiSapio, to stop actively promoting his candidacy.

"This Is a Free Country"

"This is a free country," the Governor replied. He said he wasn't going to try to influence anybody. Asked if he planned to announce his "active" candidacy, he said he had "no plans whatsoever."

He also expressed these views:

President Eisenhower's illness

cannot be kept out of the campaign, but the candidates should not inject it themselves and should confine themselves to the issues.

His inactive status is not a way to dodge tests of strength in Presidential primaries because he is busy in Albany and could not leave to campaign elsewhere anyhow.

Plans 3,000 New Jobs

His budget contains about 3,000 new jobs to enable reduction of the forty-four and

forty-eight hour work week toward forty hours for some 33,000 state workers. Any "implication" that his 1956-57 budget contains "political" jobs is "utterly disgraceful."

The Republicans have "abused their authority" by electing only one Democrat to the thirteen-man Board of Regents.

He did not call the Legislature "good-for-nothing, do-nothing" in a speech at a State Democratic dinner here, Feb. 2. He said he told the dinner he would attack the Legislature as such "if" it accomplished little this session. "The Republicans must have a very bad conscience," he said in an apparent reference to Republican attacks on him in the Senate last week.

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

Harriman May Drop Loyalty Plan

By David Wise
 ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Harriman is wavering on a plan he initiated to repeal the state security risk law and substitute a much stiffer measure, it was learned Tuesday.
 New security legislation prepared by the Governor's office has been quietly circulated among several interested organizations, including some labor and Bar Association groups. As a result of their concern over the proposed measure, Mr. Harriman reportedly has decided to abandon the plan and instead will recommend that a state commission be created to study

the whole problem while the present law is continued.
 The legislation developed by the Governor's staff would authorize the use of loyalty questionnaires for all public employees, with automatic dismissal for refusal to answer, and would provide for penalties of up to five years imprisonment, fines up to \$5,000 or both, for deliberately false answers.
 A confidential memorandum from the Governor's office distributed with the proposed legislation to interested groups, said:
 "With the exception of the City of New York, no local

jurisdiction in the state requires applicants or employees to answer questionnaires dealing with subversive activities.
 There is need for legislation to give full statutory sanction to questionnaire programs and to extend their application to all employees, in order to give government a more effective means of combating the infiltration of subversives."
 Javits Drafts Plan
 Meanwhile, it was learned that State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, top Republican state officeholder, is drafting his own amendments to the 1951 security risk law which he hopes

BAU...
 344B
 10/1/55
 E. J. Connelley
 J. J. Connelley
 J. J. Connelley
 J. J. Connelley
 J. J. Connelley

~~Security Risk Law New York State~~
~~Loyalty Program New York State~~
~~New York State Loyalty Program~~

file 4/LML
 62-60094

Wm Averill Harriman

Wash. Post and Times Herald
 Wash. News
 Wash. Star
 N. Y. Herald Tribune
 N. Y. Mirror
 N. Y. Daily News
 Daily Worker
 The Worker
 New Leader

Date FEB 2 1956

52 FEB 16 1956

INDEXED-38

NOT RECORDED
 126 FEB 15 1956

will. Major objections to the present law and protect individual liberties as well as the state's welfare.

The 1951 law, passed during the Korean emergency, is a temporary statute which has been re-enacted each year and will expire this June 30 unless it is passed again. Under it, employees in state and local government agencies designated as "security" departments by the State Civil Service Commission are subject to transfer or dismissal if "reasonable" grounds exist for the belief that because of doubtful trust and reliability, their employment in a security position would endanger the security of defense of the nation and the state."

The memorandum from the

Governor's office explained that the legislation would repeal the 1951 law and substitute additions to the present civil service law, which the memo termed "inadequate and unworkable" in dealing with loyalty cases.

Among the proposed additions would be one subjecting employees to dismissal and barring new applicants for jobs where there is evidence of membership, or past membership, in the previous ten years, in groups listed by the State Civil Service Commission. The current law covers only "membership" in such organizations, and the inclusion of past membership is understood to be one of the reasons for opposition to the legislation by labor groups.

Another objection is based on

the fact that the new legislation would continue the system of protecting confidential informants. Civil service and labor organizations favor "confrontation" of accused employees by their accusers.

The legislation would liberalize the present law, however, in two important respects. It would provide for the right to court review of administrative action taken, as in the Feinberg law cases involving teachers, and it would tighten up the definition of a "security agency" to provide that it must be one affording "unusual opportunities" for espionage, sabotage, or other acts detrimental to the security or defense of the nation and the state."

Harriman Says President Erred In Judging Reds

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (P).—Gov. Averell Harriman of New York declared yesterday, "It's not very likely I would be President," but, in a candidate-type speech, directly criticized President Eisenhower as wrong in his judgments on Russia.

Gov. Harriman's own assessment of his chances to win the Democratic presidential nomination came in an off-the-cuff preface to his answer to a written question submitted after a speech to the Commonwealth Club. He had been asked what he would do to preserve world peace.

"Of course, I am not President," he barked amid general laughter, "and it is not likely that I would be President."

Faced With Evil

He went on to say that toward preserving world peace—"at no time would I forget we are dealing with an evil which only recognizes strength."

The New York Governor told reporters regarding the presidency, that he previously has declared he was not an active candidate for the Democratic nomination. But a spokesman said the only meaning in his remark about the likelihood of being President was that "Gov. Harriman is a modest fellow."

In his speech Gov. Harriman attacked administration foreign policy in general and in particular criticized what he cited as Eisenhower errors in judging Russian purpose. The Governor

was the wartime United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. "Spirit" a Ruse

Gov. Harriman said the "spirit of Geneva" was a smokescreen behind which Russia scored a "major political breakthrough." Because of Mr. Eisenhower's "attitude toward the Kremlin leaders," Gov. Harriman said, the Geneva conference last summer conveyed an impression to the world that the cold war was finished.

Gov. Harriman said the United States must entrust expert people in education and information assignments "to communicate" with the people of allied nations. He said they should not be subjected to harassment of congressional investigations.

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mason ☐
Mohr ☐
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☐
Tamm ☐
Nease ☐
Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

102-60094
JAN 20 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date JAN 20 1956

6 JAN 25 1956

235

(ONLY FOR PAPERS PURCHASING LEWIS COLUMN. OTHERS MUST NOT USE.)

(CAUTION: ADVANCE LEWIS COLUMN FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, A.M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE.)

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

© 1955, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mason ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Mr. Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holloman ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

WASHINGTON, NOV. 28 --New York's Gov. W. Averell Harriman has a novel way of demonstrating his self-proclaimed lack of "active" interest in the 1956 Democratic Presidential nomination -- by putting himself and his ideas on exhibition before voters heretofore not familiar with either.

Traditionally, that is the technique of active candidates, trying to drum up support in new places. But Harriman is no traditionalist; and if he chooses to confer with politicians, make speeches and greet people while touring a new-to-him part of the country, who is to disparage his sincerity in denying an "active" candidacy?

Of course, the fact that it was Harriman himself who suggested to reporters that they put quotation marks around the word "active," connotes that he may be employing the "inactive," not-a-candidate candidacy play, perfected in 1952 by this year's announced candidate, Adlai Stevenson. It worked for Stevenson in '52; perhaps it will work for "Available Ave" this time.

In any event, Harriman's tour leaves no doubt where he stands on national government issues. He stands far over on the left, embracing the New and Fair Deal theories of spend-and-spend and tax-and-tax to make bigger-and-bigger government.

In Chicago, Harriman vigorously disputes Stevenson's statement that the Democratic Party should follow moderate middle-of-the-road policies. In Seattle, he blasts Republican foreign policy generally and seemingly advocates a return to scattering billions of American dollars broadside around the world. In Milwaukie, Ore., he goes overboard for socialized Federal development of all hydro-electric power projects. In Lewiston, Idaho, he also takes time to attack proposals for any sort of compromise on the 90 per cent of parity farm price support issue, making clear his continued advocacy of that high support price theory.

(MORE)

62-60094-A
NOT RECORDED
138 DEC 5 1955

64 DEC 5 1955

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

xxtheory.

The whole swing serves another purpose -- to raise a mental question mark or two about the status of Carmine DeSapio, New York State Democratic boss who engineered Harriman's election to the governorship last year and who reputedly is master-minding the Harriman campaign for the Presidential nomination.

DeSapio is reported by close friends to be determined to "stop Stevenson" because of the Illinoisan's ultra-liberalism; he even is said to view with some favor the possibility of the nomination going to Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio, one of the most conservative of all Democrats.

From all that, the question arises as to how, with these alleged moderate leanings, DeSapio can truly be seeking the nomination for his fellow-New Yorker, who -- if any doubt had existed previously -- is busily proving himself to be of the Socialistic school of political persuasion.

The only possible answer that comes to mind offhand is that either DeSapio's reported conservative leanings are a sham, or the reports of his machinations in behalf of Harriman are grotesque exaggerations.

From available information, I am inclined to the latter theory. I believe DeSapio has no more liking for Harriman as a Presidential candidate than he has for Stevenson, except that as between the two he probably figures (rightly) that he might exercise more toning-down influence on Harriman.

At least, Harriman is to be given credit for being frank about his theories of government, which is more than some observers are saying about Stevenson. As noted herein yesterday, Stevenson's record of ultra-liberal deeds does not in any sense support his new words of moderation; the latter sound to many ears like an expedient bow to the anti-extreme-socialism wafting through current political winds.

To an outsider, Harriman's frank but bold advocacy of sheer state socialism would not appear designed to win any Presidential nomination, unless it be the Socialist party's, in this day when all sides seem to be urging moderation. It will be interesting to watch the ultimate outcome.

#####

(fk)

Capitol Stuff.

Harriman

NY Daily News Oct. 20
by John O'Donnell.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

The New Deal-Fair Deal Democratic supporters of Harriman are facing a big problem on behalf of their candidate. With the nation more prosperous than ever and no war on the horizon the main criticism of the Eisenhower Administration by the Democrats has to be centered on the big money boys members of the President's team. But where does this leave the Harriman supporters? Harriman has a fortune estimated at some 50 millions and they will probably present a conflict of interest should he be elected the standard bearer of the Democrats. His millions have that much good: they have prevented the Democrats to continue their campaign and their attacks against Eisenhower's "Cabinet of millionaires".

*W. Averell Harriman file 4/m ✓
62-60094-A.*

62-60094-A
NOT RECORDED

NOV 8 1955

66 NOV 8

1230
1955

copy
file 4
62-60094

Harriman Blasts Immigration Act

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (UP)—Gov. Averell Harriman told a Columbus Day dinner last night that the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law is a "national disgrace" that embitters United States relations with the rest of the world.

Gov. Harriman said a modern Christopher Columbus setting out for America would be delayed 10 years because of the act's quota system, which he said "discriminates against Italians."

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont *CB* _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

BAUMGARDNER

L. B. Brown

62-60094-A
 NOT RECORDED
 120 OCT 21 1955

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

68

Wash. Post and Times Herald *7* _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date **OCT 12 1955**

33 OCT 24 1955

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Harriman's Plans

Depend on Adlai

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Sizoo ☒
 Mr. Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

By Drew Pearson

ALBANY, N. Y. — Shortly after Averell Harriman became Governor of New York last January, he invited Ossie Heck of Schenectady, Republican Speaker of the New York Assembly, over to the Governor's Mansion for a social visit.

Heck had issued one of the most effective pieces of Republican campaign propaganda against Harriman during the closing days of the campaign and almost defeated him. However, the new Democratic Governor invited him anyway. Finally Heck confided:

"You know this is the first time in my many years as Speaker that I've been invited to the Governor's Mansion for other than a business conference."

It developed that Heck and other Republican leaders had been called in Sunday nights by Republican Governor Dewey and given orders. There was little consultation and no entertaining at the Mansion.

Harriman has changed all that. Other New York GOP legislators have been surprised but pleased to be invited to lunch or dinner with the young-looking Democrat who now is Governor.

The city of Albany also has been surprised to see the new Governor walking downtown with his dog. Usually he walks to work. Dewey didn't do that. Life was as stiff and formal in the Dewey regime as the bristles on the Governor's mustache.

Harriman Works

On Monday nights when the Legislature is in session, Harriman goes to his office in the Capitol at 8:30 p. m. He takes his two wire-haired dachshunds along, one of them given to him by Hans Gruber, former Foreign Minister of Austria, and the dogs make themselves at home under his desk while callers saunter in and out of the big office where Grover Cleveland, Teddy Roosevelt, Al Smith, Franklin Roosevelt and other famous Governors of New York have held sway.

Gradually, even the Republican legislators have come to like this unorthodox new Governor of New York. They hold the majority in both Houses of the Legislature and at times have made it pretty tough. And Harriman, in turn, has been tough with them.

Nevertheless, they've come to respect him, and many to like him, not because of his informality or his hospitality, but because of his sincerity.

Harriman has said that he thinks it's the duty of men with money to work at the problem of government. And while this might sound like political hogwash, and while some men with money make extremely poor administrators,

file 62-60094
 W. Averell Harriman

62-60094

62-60094

NOT RECORDED

126 MAY 20 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald

37

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

Date: MAY 16 1955

53 MAY 23 1955

even the Republicans can tell after working with Harriman that he really means it.

When Harriman first appointed Paul Appleby, a former Henry Wallace assistant, as director of his budget, a howl of anguish went up from Republican leaders. But they've now got to know Appleby, and GOP Sen. Austin W. Erwin of Livingston County, chairman of the Finance Committee, finds Appleby no starry-eyed visionary, but a tight-fisted, practical budget director. They get along well together.

New Deal Aides

There were also howls of anguish when Harriman brought in Isadore Rubin, former Roosevelt-Truman New Dealer, as his Commissioner of Industry and Labor; when he appointed Phil Kaiser, former assistant secretary of labor under Truman, to supervise the oldster problem; and Ed Dickinson, of the old Mutual Security Administration, to be his Secretary of Commerce; and Jonathan Bingham, also of Washington, as his personal secretary.

All are bright, young liberals. And the fact that a multimillionaire Governor who runs the Union Pacific Railroad, with directorships in the Illinois, Central, Western Union, and a Wall Street banking partner-

ship, should appoint so-called starry-eyed New Dealers to his cabinet shocked some people.

Harriman, however, stuck to his guns. His father was one of the great railroad pioneers of America; considered by many a highbinder and stock-market speculator. But most of his son's life in contrast has been liberal and pro-labor. His coal mines in Wyoming are credited by John L. Lewis with having the best safety record in the United States. So, despite howls of protest from the Republican Legislature, Harriman stuck by the liberal cabinet he wanted and finally got it confirmed.

For President?

There have been few Governors of New York in recent years who have not been candidates for President. And most of these—except for Dewey and Al Smith—have been elected.

That's why every political prognosticator in the country has been asking whether Governor Harriman would be the next Democratic nominee. I asked the question of Harriman direct.

"If I have any political ambitions," he replied, "it is to do such a job as Governor that the people of New York State will reelect me in 1958."

That, of course, was the usual official answer. But privately I ascertained that Harriman will not be a candidate if his old friend Adlai Stevenson wants to run. He feels Adlai has first call and he will give him all his support.

However, Averell had a talk with Adlai about a month ago in which he warned him to make up his mind soon, not

leave the Democratic Party up in the air at the last minute.

And if Adlai decides not to run, you can mark it down as certain that Averell Harriman, who is not ashamed to stand by the New Deal, which first

sponsored him, will be a potent candidate for President.

(Copyright, 1953, Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
Read Drew Pearson's column every day, including Sunday, in The Washington Post and Times Herald.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Harriman Warned

World on Reds

—By Drew Pearson—

ALBANY, N. Y. — Thomas E. Dewey had been Governor of New York for so long that some people wondered whether Albany would ever be quite the same without him.

Since January, however, another man — rather the opposite of Dewey — has been sitting in the Governor's Mansion, and the state,



strangely enough, seems to be rocking along pretty well — a little differently and possibly a little better.

The man replacing Dewey is Averell Harriman, who as a multimillionaire head of the Union Pacific Railroad and other big corporations came to Washington in the early days of the New Deal to help put the Nation's economy back on the tracks.

At that time, despite his millions, he was shy, diffident, green, and a hard-working New Deal Democrat.

Today, as Governor of New York, Harriman is still shy, still retiring, still fumbles a bit during a speech, and still is a hard-working New Deal Democrat.

But he is no longer green. He is confident, knows what he wants, and is going after it. Furthermore, he has the courage to fight for his principles and to stand by his old friends, even though some of them get smeared and belittled in the rough-and-tumble of the political arena.

A Slow Starter

Harriman is what race track parlance would call a slow starter. Those who watched him in the fumbling days of NRA and the Blue Eagle when he was assistant to Gen. "Iron Pants" Hugh Johnson never would have figured he would make a good chief executive of the most powerful and difficult state in the Union. I know I didn't. I used to be quite critical back in those days.

But Harriman is one who has the ability to learn. His sincerity, his perseverance, coupled with his devotion to the idea of dedicating himself to Government, has pushed him through such experience-molding jobs as Ambassador to England, Ambassador to Russia, Secretary of Commerce, European coordinator for the Marshall Plan, United States representative for NATO, and Mutual Security director.

So, whereas Dewey came to the governorship in his early forties with no experience other than that of a prosecuting at-

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Sizoo ☐
Mr. Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

file
HARR
BRAN
HARR

1-2 60074
NOT RECORDED
26 MAY 23 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald 39
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____

67 MAY 24 1955 151

Date: MAY 14 1955

torney. Harriman has become Governor at 63 after a more variegated experience than almost any man in America.

Averell on Russia.

Sitting with him in the rambling nineteenth century Governor's Mansion, I asked his views not only on New York State but, more important, on the Nation's foreign affairs which he once helped manage.

"Eisenhower was very friendly with Marshal Zhukov," the Governor reminisced. "He came to Moscow when I was Ambassador and the red carpet was really rolled out. I remember a very vivid scene—it made a great impression on me as I'm sure it did on Eisenhower."

"There were 80,000 Russians in the big Dynamo Stadium watching a football game. And when it was announced that Eisenhower and Zhukov were there, every one of those 80,000 Russians jumped to their feet and yelled themselves hoarse."

"It impressed upon the Russian people the kind of friendship that existed at that time. So Eisenhower couldn't believe that we wouldn't have friendly relations, and he testified in November, 1945, after he came home that 'nothing guides Russian policy so much as the desire for friendship with the United States.'"

Harriman went on to say that in view of Mr. Eisenhower's own misguided beliefs about Russia he didn't think it was fair for him to be congratulating Nixon and other GOP campaigners for pinning the soft-to-the-Soviet label on Harry Truman.

San Francisco Days

I reminded Harriman of a press conference I had attended in San Francisco exactly 10 years ago, as the United Nations was being organized, when Harriman, then Ambassador to Russia, had sounded off vigorously against Russia. It was quite fashionable at that time to look on Russia as our valiant ally and Harriman got a bath of criticism after his press conference.

"I remember one particular sentence I used," Harriman recalled, "which was that we had to recognize that our objectives and those of the Kremlin were irreconcilable."

"I also remember," he continued, "that there were a number of newspapermen who were quite shocked by what I said and thought I was a warmonger. They walked out on me."

He named one of the most highly respected political pundits of today as among those who had taken a runout powder because he didn't like criticism of the Soviet in May, 1945, at San Francisco.

"I felt during the war that there were two groups of peo-

ple in the Soviet council, some that wanted to have a peaceful period after the war, then perhaps carry on their revolutionary activities later, and others who wanted to go on the offensive right away. I thought Stalin himself was of two minds."

Big Four Meeting

This time we were a long way from New York politics and some of the domestic questions I had come to ask him about, such as whether he was a candidate for President. But with a Big Four conference coming in July, I asked whether it could accomplish anything.

"I think it will be useful," the Governor replied. "Because they will find out a lot of things about the American desire for peace. The top leaders of Russia are so isolated and their diplomats are so afraid to tell them the truth, that any meeting at the summit is bound to be helpful."

"If the Kremlin realizes that we are determined and our allies are determined, we may find a change of attitude over the years. But it won't come easily."

(Copyright, 1955, Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

(Read Drew Pearson's column every day, including Sunday, in The Washington Post and Times Herald.)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____

THE
MAN

...Averell Harriman

THE
NEWS

...Next President?

New York's Governor Ready To Run—If Adlai Says Word

Mr. Harriman eyes the Democratic presidential nomination but is balked by Adlai E. Stevenson's silence. An effort may be in the making to force Mr. Stevenson to declare himself.



—United Press

AT LEAST ONE key Democrat is making no secret of his willingness to take up residence in the White House starting in January, 1957. Averell Harriman, Governor of New York—with 20 years of Government service and one election victory behind him—is that man.

The New York Governor is seeking a national audience by criticizing the Eisenhower Administration and its foreign and domestic policies. At a recent Democratic Party dinner, his friends distributed "Harriman for President" buttons. Many party workers are beginning to see evidence that the lightning might strike in the New Yorker's direction when the Democratic Convention meets next year.

Meanwhile, under the surface, what really is happening is this: Pressures are

building up on Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic nominee, to disclose his plans for 1956. Mr. Stevenson just isn't saying, for the present, whether he intends to run again or not. Similarly, in the Republican Party, President Eisenhower declines to state his plans.

Political experts agree that, if either Mr. Stevenson or the President gives so much as a hint that he is ready to run next year, he can have his party's nomination with no difficulty at all. So long as both remain silent, other would-be candidates are left dangling. That includes Mr. Harriman.

Ready—and willing. The Governor's friends are trying to do something about this situation. If Mr. Stevenson decides he would like another nomination, Mr.

Harriman is in the Stevenson corner, his support openly and firmly committed. But, if Mr. Stevenson should bow out, Mr. Harriman is ready to rush forward and make his try.

The New York Governor is convinced that Mr. Eisenhower can be beaten next year—beaten, he says, on the issue of the present Administration's "dedication to special interests." But he thinks it necessary that Mr. Stevenson or himself be in the field early, building not just for the Convention and the nomination but looking essentially toward Election Day itself.

Mr. Harriman is ready to seek preferment as a super-New Dealer. He can count on much "liberal" support, much

(Continued on page 84)

Wash. Post and
Times Herald _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald Tribune _____

N. Y. Mirror _____

U.S. News and World Report P 82

Date: May 13, 1955

NOT RECORDED

126 JUL 14 1955

64 JUL 15 1955

EX - 107

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____



"YOU MEAN POSITIVELY?"



"IN THE SPRING"



—Costello in The Albany Kickerbocker News

"MIND IF I LOOK?"

U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, May 13, 1956

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 Date: _____

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____

Mr. Harriman could have 90 votes as a start . . .

labor support, the backing of much of the old coalition that once was Franklin D. Roosevelt's. By the same token, this would mean opposition from the more "conservative" Democrats of the South.

As Governor of New York, Mr. Harriman now has a recognized claim upon the nomination. At the Convention he will control New York's big delegation and its more than 90 votes, a powerful lever when bargaining starts. And at his elbow will be Carmine G. DeSapio, chief of Tammany Hall, who aspires to be a kingmaker.

Wealth and the New Deal. If the Democrats do turn to Mr. Harriman, he would be the wealthiest nominee ever chosen, a man with nothing resembling a log cabin in his background. His father was E. H. Harriman, one of the fabulous financial-empire builders of the nineteenth century, who left a fortune estimated at 100 million dollars to Mr. Harriman and a brother.

Despite his wealth, Governor Harriman has been a hard worker throughout his life. After Groton and Yale, he pitched in and helped develop his father's already vast railroad holdings. With his brother, he established an investment banking house in Wall Street.

In 1928, he left the Republican Party to vote for Alfred E. Smith, and in 1932 he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Harriman also came to Washington in the early flush of the New Deal to work in the National Recovery Administration—NRA—and became its administrative head in its later days.

Distrust of Russia. But war and the approach of war brought Mr. Harriman his big assignments. Before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Roosevelt sent him to London to facilitate the flow of Lend-Lease equipment. In 1943, he became Ambassador to Russia, and, even before the end of the war, detected, distrusted and reported Moscow's already developing postwar attitudes.

After the war, Mr. Harriman was Ambassador in London and Secretary of Commerce under President Truman. Mr. Truman found, however, that he needed Mr. Harriman's special talents in the foreign field. In 1948, the President made Mr. Harriman a roving Ambassador to Europe, supervising the flow of billions of dollars in Marshall Plan aid. Later, he was a special assistant to the President on foreign affairs.

As the Truman Administration approached its end, Mr. Harriman began to nurture presidential aspirations. In 1952, he became a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He had much support

. . . Governor has tie-up with the Tammany leader

In the New York delegation at the outset, but this evaporated as the Stevenson boom took shape.

Tammany alliance. After the Eisenhower victory, Mr. Harriman found himself without a job. He rested, returned to his private business interests and kept a close watch on New York politics. He and Mr. DeSapio formed a close alliance. The latter almost single-handedly gave Mr. Harriman the New York Democratic gubernatorial nomination last autumn, when it seemed about to go to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

In the general election, with the DeSapio organization hard at work, Mr. Harriman barely squeaked through against Republican Senator Irving M. Ives. He won by less than 12,000 votes, but that was enough to place him in the thick of the contention for next year's presidential nomination. Meanwhile, his political obligation to Mr. DeSapio is obviously great.

Intense worker. The Governor is tall, slender, somewhat stoop-shouldered, a solemn man of much physical energy, accustomed to working at an intense pace. He looks much younger than his 63 years. Last winter, he gave an exhibition of his ruggedness by a three-hour skiing session in the Adirondacks.

The Governor is considered essentially a shy man who works best with small groups. But, in such gatherings, while he can be persuasive he also can answer questions with an unexpected brusqueness. He has been making an effort to improve his public speeches, which many have considered humdrum, bumbling.

Close to Mr. Stevenson. Since 1952, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Harriman have become close personal friends. Mr. Stevenson has been an overnight guest at the Executive Mansion in Albany.

The Governor hopes that Mr. Stevenson, soon after returning from his present African tour, will clarify his 1956 intentions. If he is not going to run, Mr. Harriman and Mr. DeSapio want to get to work early and openly, building an organization, making alliances that will lead to next year's nomination. Meanwhile, Mr. DeSapio is keeping in close touch with the men who count in the party.

In the last half century, the Democratic presidential nomination has gone to eight individuals, one or more times. Five of the eight were Governors of States and two were Governors of New York. On this and many other counts, politicians feel that Mr. Harriman is a man who must be taken into consideration in selecting a 1956 nominee.

Wash. Post and
Times Herald _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald Tribune _____

N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: _____

Washington Scene

By George Dixon

Fire at a Fish Fry

Gov. W. Averell Harriman of New York was burned to an unlovely crisp by four "young upstarts" at an all-gubernatorial fish fry the other day.

The New Yorker, who is 63, assumed the airs of a tribal chief, tain and patriarch at the conference of Democratic Governors here. He spoke kindly but condescendingly to the other Governors with a positive tone of "I have spoken!"

Harriman made it clear that he considered himself the outstanding figure at the conclave. The other Governors seemed inclined to accept—or at least not challenge—this self-appraisal at first, but as "Honest Abe" began to lay it on thicker and thicker, a number began to chafe under the gubernatorial mantle.

The thing that apparently irked them most was the calm assumption that only Harriman could be considered as an alternative to Adlai Stevenson for the 1956 Democratic presidential nomination.

GOVERNORS who are accustomed to being the center



Dixon

of every picture at home were eased, shoved, or unceremoniously ordered aside while Harriman cut a tape for the radio, acted out a speech for television or posed in solitary grandeur for the newspaper photographers.

Even in the few group photos for which he majestically consented to line up, the lenses were always centered on him with the result that when the pictures were published, the Governors on both ends were trimmed out like fringe people the world over.

This irritated all the Governors, with the possible exception of G. Mennen "Soapy" Williams of Michigan, who had been allowed to stand on the edge of Harriman's spotlight.

The younger Governors were the first to show their annoyance.

THE FIRST to find his courage was the youngest, Gov. Frank Clements of Tennessee. Clements, who is serving his second term, although he is only 34, began to organize a gubernatorial kiddies' resistance underground.

He recruited the three next youngest Governors—35-year-old Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota, 38-year-old George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, and John F. Simm, Jr., of New Mexico, who is a hoary and an-

cient 38 but still able to get about, if he takes it easy.

These precocious striplings whispered conspiratorially in a corner of the room. Then Governor Clements summoned a commercial photographer.

"I want to pay for a picture," the leader of the youth movement told the cash-and-carry photog. "But I want only the four of us in it. Nobody else—do you understand me?"

Governors Clements, Leader, Freeman and Simm lined up, looking as truculent as the tots in the children's crusade. Harriman was in the midst of an ex-cathedra denunciation of the Republican farm policy, but he stopped dead. A look of incredulity spread across his thin features. He couldn't seem to believe that a picture was being taken without him in it.

"Hey!" he called out severely. "What's going on here?"

The conference was a closed door affair, but Governor Clements' reply caused an explosion of hysterical laughter that reverberated down the corridors of the Statler. Staring defiantly at Harriman, the youngest Governor retorted:

"This is the 'I-Want-to-Become-President Club'—and I'm the manager!"

(Copyright 1955, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

62 60:94.1
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 19 1955

Wash. Post and Times Herald 17

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

Date: MAY 12 1955

PERS FILES

67 MAY 26 1955

1 Copy auto
5/23/55 (137)

James F. J. agent

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Sizoo ☐
 Mr. Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

'Smear Campaign' Laid To Rivals by Harriman

By Tom O'Hara

Averell Harriman said yesterday that he expects to be falsely accused of being "soft on Communism" because the Republican campaign for Governor has degenerated into a "smear" campaign. He blamed the technique on his opponent, Sen. Irving M. Ives, and Mr. Ives' "political mentor," Gov. Dewey. Mr. Harriman addressed a luncheon of the Young Lawyers for Harriman at the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St. He was introduced by Michael Forrestal, attorney and son of the late James V. Forrestal, who had worked in Paris for Mr. Harriman. Mr. Harriman decried earlier the poor state-city government relations, also blamed by him on Mr. Dewey, at an outdoor rally attended by some 2,000 persons at the Cunard Building, 25 Broadway.

Cites Idle Factories
 Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Harriman told the lawyers are "poles apart" on the idea of an ever-expanding economy, and it is particularly "dangerous" to the nation and the state in matters of defense. He said that idle factories upstate should be working full blast as a threat against Communist aggression.

America, working at its "marvelous" industrial maximum, he said, could "develop military strength so great as to make aggression impossible and then we would gradually see disintegration behind the Iron Curtain." National policies which cut back such production show

that the Republicans lack confidence, and defense cuts hurt the state economy, he said.

Since the opposition has already attacked his "integrity," Mr. Harriman said he fully expected they will "get on communism and try to make me out the leading fellow in the country who is soft on communism." He said he was prepared for that and said that the "Forrestal Diaries" are evidence that he was one of the first to warn of Kremlin desires to rule the world at the close of World War II.

The Democratic-Liberal candidate said that when Sen. Ives first tried to campaign on the Dewey record he found himself going down the skids so fast he had to drop that, and when he "tried to run on his own and the Republican record in Washington he soon got under water." So, he said, the Republicans "started attacking my personal integrity."

His opponent, Mr. Harriman said, "has started out on character defamation which is within the tradition of his political mentor and has thrown out a discussion of the issues."

The Cunard stop and the lunch speeches followed the same pattern, except that Mr. Harriman said the Republicans fostered a "spirit of disunity" between upstate and the city while the whole state should be viewed in its entirety. A heckler at the outdoor rally yelled "What about Yalta?" and held up a paper, crayoned to read: "We

want McCarthy." The heckler wore an Ives button.

Mr. Harriman also stopped briefly at a Trade Union Council for Histadrut; at the Hotel Commodore, where Mayor Wagner and city officials were also present. Mr. Harriman said economic aid to Israel should be the American policy rather than shipping arms to the Arab States.

Criticism of the Dewey administration on the juvenile delinquency problem was made last night in a transcribed radio talk over WRCA at 8 p. m. and offered an eight-point program, including a "high level official" to give full-time to the problem. A series of five talks called "Hear the Truth" will be given

starting tonight in fifteen-minute capsules over WABC-TV, Channel 7, at 6:45 p. m. Mayor Wagner will open the series tonight, followed tomorrow by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, James A. Farley, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., candidate for Attorney General, and Mr. Harriman winding up Saturday night.

Political Council. Mrs. Millicent S. McIntoch, president of Barvard, will preside, and Miss Marlon Toman, chairman of the Political Council, will introduce the speakers.

62-60094-A
 NOT RECORDED
 145 OCT 29 1954

Wash. Post and
 Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

Date:

53 OCT 28 1954

Averell Harriman Hits Political Witchhunt

ALBANY, April 11.—Averell Harriman scored politically motivated witchhunts last night. He addressed the Upper New York State Council of B'nai B'rith. Harriman declared the nation was being weakened by "the excesses of our investigating committees, fantastic charges of treason against our most honored statesmen, the obscene spectacle of distorted denunciation, the hysterical fear of Communist subversion, the erosion of civil liberties, the daily affront to human dignity."

Harriman, former director of the Mutual Security Agency, who has been named as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor, named no committee or person in his witchhunt charge. In a press conference earlier, however, he said that by "politically motivated witchhunt" he meant Attorney General Herbert Brownell's attack on former President Truman as well as various Congressional committees, not only Sen. Joseph McCarthy's.

In the same sentence of his speech he threw in a reference calculated to build up the myth of Soviet aggression. He said: "That the attention of this great nation should be diverted from the colossal threats at our gates by a politically motivated witch-

hunt is intolerable."

He called for "an end to the pussyfooting that has been going on about the use of the methods of tyranny in a democratic country."

In his press conference he said that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was "directing many of his remarks toward coddling the chauvinist, isolationist wing of his party."

He predicted Democratic gains in Congress and scored Republican efforts "to return to the benighted period of the past."

QUAKERS' STATEMENT

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—FBI investigations of beliefs and associations, and a lack of protection of individuals' rights in Congressional investigations were criti-

cized in a statement issued yesterday by the Friends World Committee.

The committee's views on the state of civil liberties were formulated by 57 members of the Religious Society of Friends in the USA, in a meeting at Scattergood Friends School, West Branch, Ia.

The Friends committee said it was also concerned over:

"The current proposals to permit wiretapping; the operation of the Federal loyalty-security program; the investigation of beliefs and associations by the FBI, and the limitations placed on the issuance of passports and visas."

The passport and visa situation, it found, had an adverse effect on holding religious and scientific conferences in the U.S.

Rabbi William F. Rosenblum,

of Temple Israel, 219 W. 91 St. in his Saturday sermon paid tribute to the Most Rev. Bernard Sheil, senior auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, for his "vigor and courage" in opposing McCarthy for "what he has done to the American people."

Rabbi Rosenblum also commented on McCarthy's Tuesday recording replying to commentator Edward R. Murrow. The recording, he said, seemed to many "as be a sad spectacle of an irresponsible, petulant politician turning his back both on the tenets of religion and of our Constitution."

G. I. R. -1

Handwritten: Rosenblum, W.F.

This is a clipping from
Page 7 of the
Daily Worker
Date 4/12/54
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

100 60094-1
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 23 1954

113
FIVE
N

60 APR 26 1954

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Taft Lashes At Harriman, Truman, CIO

He Blames President For Loss of Peace

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20 (UP)—Sen. Taft (R) of Ohio, in a fighting mood tonight, blamed President Truman for "loss of the peace," challenged John L. Lewis, labeled the CIO-PAC a "lying" organization and charged that W. Averill Harriman once was "most friendly to Soviet Russia."

Taft, harried in his campaign for re-election by various attacks, lashed back in a speech before the State G.O.P. convention here.

"Sympathetic to Joe"

Replying to Presidential assistant Harriman's statement at Houston that Taft's foreign policy was in line with "Communist objectives," the senator declared:

"Until his conversion a few years ago, Averill Harriman was one of those who was most sympathetic to Soviet Russia and Joe Stalin. To him, to President Truman, Joe Stalin was good old Joe. Now he attempts to evade the obvious result of the disastrous foreign policy of the Administration leading to the Korean war by personal attacks on my record."

Taft added:

"It is the Administration policy alone which encouraged the Korean aggression and involved us in a costly war."

"We have lost the peace and the loss of the peace of course is the result of the Administration policies. That fact cannot be obscured by name calling and caterwauling."

No Republicans Consulted

The Senate G.O.P. policy leader said that "since 1948 no Republican leaders have ever been consulted" on foreign policy.

The principal issue before the people today, Taft asserted, is whether they desire a rubber stamp Congress or an independent body. The rubber stamp Congress, he said, would "tamely accept the dictates of the unholy alliance between John L. Lewis, the CIO political action committee and Harry S. Truman."

Snapping at John L. Lewis' threat to call quick strikes if Taft attempts to campaign in Ohio mines, the senator said he had no plans to visit the mines.

"But who is Lewis to stop an American citizen from visiting any property which he is invited to visit?" Taft asked.

"No Truth in Them"

Taft also took a crack at Allen Haywood, CIO vice president who followed the Harriman line in assailing Taft in Cincinnati. Taft charged the CIO with sending an outsider into Ohio to tell the people of the state who they should elect.

"The political action committee floods the state with lying propaganda on every subject that they touch. The truth is not in them. The worse the situation gets for the PAC the more violent their invective. The more violent their invective the more votes they lose," Taft said.

File @ HARRIMAN
6-65094-A

Page _____
 Times-Herald 1
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Compass _____

SEP 21 1950
 Date: _____

00001 1950 *Joe*

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

5-1

Harriman Called 'Pinko Capitalist'

Rep. Brown (R) of Ohio yesterday accused Presidential assistant Harriman of following the "pinko line throughout the years" in deriding Harriman's attack on Sen. Taft (R) of Ohio.

Harriman told the AFL convention in Texas Tuesday that Taft's foreign policy stand aids the Kremlin.

"I denounce that speech as a falsehood," Brown roared in the House.

"I have just returned from Ohio and the people there are shocked and angry. This attempt to smear the respected senator from Ohio is causing the people of Ohio to rise in righteous indignation. Tactics like these will assure the election of Bob Taft this November."

Brown called Harriman "the architect of appeasement toward Russia." He said Harriman "comes from a line of railroad tycoons; was a fellow student with Secretary of State Acheson; was long associated with Alger Hiss."

Brown added "the radicals have boasted that Harriman is one of the capitalists in their group."

AVERILL HARRIMAN

[Handwritten signature]

162-60014 - a

1951

Page

Times-Herald 2

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Compass _____

Date: SEP 21 1950

50001 - 1950

290

[Handwritten signature]

File

Daily Worker Attacks U. S. Envoy Harriman

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press Staff Correspondent

American Communists appeared today to be gunning for W. Averell



Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow.

Harriman inherited a great deal of money, including a big block of Union Pacific stock, but he was a consistent Roosevelt man.

The Communist Daily Worker has charged in a special article that

Mr. Harriman since the defeat of Germany has disclosed a "profound hostility to the Soviet Union." It cited a broadcast last week by Johannes Steel, a radio commentator, in which Harriman was alleged to have said that the "interests of the United States and the Soviet Union are irreconcilable."

The Worker remarked that Steel had proposed Harriman's recall.

By implication the paper said Harriman feels that the United States should declare war on Russia or, at least, adopt policies designed to challenge the spread of Communism in Europe and elsewhere.

INDEXED

62-60094-A

NOT RECORDED

97 JUN 12 1945

EX-5

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1945

File

mk

FILE

X OPR - Detachable from W. Averell Harriman

Communist Political Organization

Between the Lines

The Case of W. Averell Harriman

by Joseph Starobin

THE case of W. Averell Harriman, our ambassador to the Soviet Union, deserves continuing attention and study. You will recall that Mr. Harriman's name figured in the news this week when Johannes Steel, the radio commentator, disclosed a story which has been widely known during the entire San Francisco conference. It is the story of how Harriman has come to the conviction that the "interests of the United States and the Soviet Union are irreconcilable." According to Steel, this remark was made to a distinguished columnist of a New York morning newspaper.



The fact is that many newspaper men at San Francisco have known for weeks of Mr. Harriman's violent turn against the Soviet Union. That turn was expressed in several off-the-record conferences with the heads of the big wire services, some of the big publishers and a few select newspapermen. These conferences were

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 6-2-45

Clipped at the Seat of
Government

162-60094-A
NOT RECORDED

87 JUN 8 1945

80 JUN 14 1945 114

is, food for thought here in connection with all of our present problems. It bears also on the discussion which I assume will develop shortly in an organized and public manner on the Duclos article.

For Mr. Harriman is a well-known industrialist, of the famous railroad family. He is a businessman, and was, if I remember correctly, a moving figure in the "Businessmen for Roosevelt" committee last November. It cannot be denied that he and forces for whom he speaks wanted to defeat Hitler. They were supporters of the war effort, and supporters of close collaboration with the Soviet Union to defeat Germany.

Yet, no sooner is Germany defeated but what Mr. Harriman discloses a profound hostility toward the Soviet Union. Like many men of his kind, he is gripped with a feeling that the emergence of the Soviet Union as a great power suddenly presents men of his kind and class with a fateful world decision.

He is gripped by fear that world relations may be in the process of decisive change especially if the Soviet Union takes a full part in deciding the outcome and settlement of the war in Asia. What Mr. Harriman—a "progressive capitalist" and, erstwhile supporter of Roosevelt—feels is expressed cynically, and with exceptional fright by Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce.

The congresswoman from Connecticut has suddenly attained the shrillness and insight of her well-known enemy, Dorothy Thompson. They cry for war

with Russia now—before it is too late. They throw all caution to the wind. They urge support for every politician of every European land, including Germany and Austria—who can help contribute to the "inevitable battle of the two worlds."

Was Not Anticipated

I am not estimating how decisive the Harriman forces may be. I am not suggesting that they cannot be defeated. I am not speculating on how widespread is their actual influence in the State Department. I am not even asserting that Mr. Harriman's feverish convictions cannot be changed by events.

But, we must in all seriousness mark this phenomenon, well. It is something new and something which we did not anticipate. It lies at the bottom of the recent zig-zags and lightning flashes in American foreign policy. Not everyone who was anti-Hitler was anti-fascist. Not everyone who was anti-Hitler is pro-Soviet. Not everyone who was compelled to cooperate with the Soviet Union in Europe wants to do the same in Asia. And not everyone who was compelled to cooperate in wartime will necessarily—by some overriding necessity—cooperate in peacetime.

Another ambassador to the Soviet Union, as we know, turned out to be a strange and sinister character. Harriman may be a case in point. He merits particular study and attention as a significant weather-vane of disturbances in our political stratosphere.

in part responsible for the cyclones of anti-Soviet pressure which are still being registered—weeks later—in the pages of the press.

It will give you an idea of how Mr. Harriman feels these days to tell another story that has gone the rounds at San Francisco. It seems that after a particularly violent discussion of the Far East in relation to the Soviet Union, Mr. Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard press, piped up and said: "Mr. Ambassador, judging from what you say, we should be sending lend-lease to Japan rather than to the Soviet Union." Mr. Harriman gasped, and attempted to offset the impression created. But you can imagine what he actually did say if Howard was able to draw such a conclusion.

What Harriman Reveals

Johannes Steel has called for the withdrawal of such an ambassador. But I should like to pause for a moment on the entire phenomenon of Harriman. There

711X

**CLOSE U. S.-SOVIET TIE
IS SEEN BY HARRIMAN**

**Ambassador Prepares to Leave
London for Moscow Post**

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman forecast closer United States collaboration with Russia today as he prepared to leave for Moscow as the new American Ambassador and as a delegate to the forthcoming American-British-Russian conferences.

"As the forces in the East and West approach closer to Germany, the time will arrive for even closer military collaboration between our countries," he said.

"I have the greatest admiration for Russia's military skill and genius for organization."

At a press conference at the United States Embassy, where he has worked for the last two years as head of lend-lease operations in this country, Mr. Harriman said he was approaching his new post "with great enthusiasm."

He said he would be intimately concerned with the problem of supplying Russia's war needs, and added that the volume of supplies to Russia was increasing monthly.

Mr. Harriman's post as lend-lease director here will be taken by Philip Reed, former deputy administrator, who was chairman of the board of the General Electric Company prior to his arrival here a year ago.

file
mtf
X

62-60094-1

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the
New York Times for
Oct. 12, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

55 DEC 1 1943

450

Harriman Confident Of 3-Power Unity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UP).—W. Averell Harriman, new U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia, said today he believed a fair solution can be worked out among the great powers to postwar problems. He leaves shortly for Moscow where a tripartite conference is expected soon to concentrate on one of the most pressing questions, a

definite Allied policy toward Germany.

Speaking at a press conference shortly before his anticipated departure, Harriman said he had the "greatest confidence that postwar problems can be worked out freely and fairly."

"It is obvious," he said, "that as the Allied courses approach Germany from different directions, the time is opportune for even closer military collaboration among the United States, Britain and Russia." All will participate in the approaching Moscow conference.

He said he has the greatest admiration for the skill and genius of the Red Army, and in comment

upon British - American relations said that "we are conducting the war as one enterprise, our troops fighting side by side, our resources pooled in a common enterprise."

Supply shipments to Russia are "mounting monthly," Harriman said, adding that he expected to apply himself to further improving the supply situation. Before accepting the new diplomatic post, Harriman was U. S. defense liaison chief here.

Philip Reed, who has been his deputy here, will take over his work.

Harriman declined to comment on political questions or upon the tripartite conference, where the policy toward Germany is expected to be discussed.

NOT RECORDED

This is a clipping from
page 2 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Oct. 12, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

FIVE

530
OCT 17 1943